

# THE CALCUTTA JOURNAL,

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### SUMMARY OF NEWS.

—177—

#### Politics of Europe.

We give insertion in our present Number to a full Report of the Meeting of the Freeholders of Kent, to consider of the best means of relieving the pressure of Agricultural Distress; that our readers may be acquainted with the Proceedings themselves, before we present them with the Debate in Parliament which arose out of them, when the Petition voted at that Meeting was presented to the Honorable House.

We shall publish a Report of this Debate in due order, and follow it up as consistently as we can with other claims on our space for local matters and Correspondence, as well as Selections from other Prints, some portions of which, hitherto omitted for want of room, have a place in our pages of to-day

London, June 14, 1822.—A match at Newmarket affords but poor sport where there is any striking disparity in speed, bottom, and horsemanship. So a political question ceases to excite much notice, when the argument is found to be all on one side; unless, indeed, as now and then happens in some assemblies, the votes should preponderate on the other. So far, then, as regards the recent attempt of Mr. WESTERN to bring back the system of paper money, which mainly assisted in trebling the rents of the landlords, and in quadrupling the debt and taxes of the country since the year 1797 we see no circumstance connected with it which can justly entitle the subject to even an hour's interest or curiosity. The reason and common sense of the matter are so plainly against the honorable Gentleman,—the bias of Parliament, it must be added, displays a harmony so remarkable with the merits of the case,—and the nation itself has been so completely sickened of high prices and a depreciated and arbitrary currency, that the only interest which would naturally grow out of the discussion of Tuesday and Wednesday, on Mr. Western's proposal, seems that of pure astonishment that a man so enlightened and respectable could have made it. But there are Country Gentlemen who agree with Mr. Western on this point, and who trace all the mischiefs and sufferings that have befallen us to the conversion of paper into gold. We will be frank with these country gentlemen, among whom, except for his doctrines on this single question, we should never think of classing Mr. Western. Their grievance is the actual or impending fall of rents, and they know or feel no other human change to be a grievance. No taxation so grinding—no mismanagement of the public interest so gross—no corruption so monstrous, that they were not ready to tolerate them all—no falsehood so daring, that they did not affirm it by their votes, so long as high prices and high rents were attainable. Their whole public conduct since the peace may be accounted for on this principle, and it is inconsistent with every other. Hence the enactment of the Corn Law, and next their murmurs at its inefficacy; and last of all, their clamour against the restoration of the old standard coin of the realm. Now, either the proposed return to paper will raise the price of produce, or it will not. In the latter case it must be useless, on the admission of its own advocates. In the former case, viz.—its raising prices—what will follow?—A rise of wages; or an enormous increase of poor-rates. If wages rise, what becomes of our manufactures, already maintaining a diffi-

cult conflict with those of the rest of Europe? Can Mr. Western picture to himself the possibility of our carrying on a flourishing commerce in time of peace, and in the actual state of the world, if the burden of increased wages be thrown upon the manufacturing interest of Great Britain, who are already forced to trade on profits unprecedentedly small? And here let us observe upon a curious fallacy in the reasonings adduced for this fresh overthrow of the circulation, viz.—that because the country prospered while she had a large paper currency, the prosperity was owing to the paper. The fact we take to be, that cause and effect have in this instance changed places. The extensive circulation was first called for by the multiplicity of transactions which sprung from a monopoly of the commerce of the world; and even that monopoly, maintained by our fleets, was rendered less valuable, instead of more so, by the corrupt and capricious medium of which that circulation consisted. It is vain to talk of a currency being too limited for the wants of an industrious nation, where there is a free commerce established with its neighbours. If the want of the precious metals be felt, it is a want which soon relieves itself; for gold and silver are then imported like other articles in high demand, converted into coin, and thus necessarily employed in producing an adjustment of the circulation to the exigency. But if an opposite plan be now pursued—if a forced issue of any species of currency be attempted—in order, as Mr. Western's doctrine assumes, that high prices may thereby be reestablished, we should like to hear how the industry first set in motion by such means is to be kept in more than momentary action, while the industry of other states is moved by natural means alone, and enabled to rival us in every market. Monopoly in corn has done its worst; and of commercial monopoly the peace has stopped us. How, then, can prices be forced up? The return to a currency of paper alone is well described by Mr. Brougham to be the delusion of a maniac; and of a paper convertible into gold and silver, no more can be kept in circulation than the natural transfer of property throughout the community requires.

But wave, for once, the error of the reasoning, and contemplate only the madness of a project, which must of necessity, if it be realized, occasion an unravelling of every public and private account, a ripping up of every bargain, a new calculation of every debt and credit, which had been contracted and settled during three or four and twenty years! Mr. Huskisson dwelt not at all too strongly on the consternation, confusion, injustice, and ruin, which such a scheme must generate. Nor, if the principle of an artificial extension of the currency be allowed, is it possible to set any definite limit to its operation, inasmuch as each new stimulus to labour must be effected by a repetition of the artifice, and by a further diminution in the value of the currency so extended.

It is strange to hear the alteration of language resorted to within a few short years. While the war lasted, a return to the good old metallic standard was anticipated as one of the chief blessings of peace!—as the test of our resources—the prop of our manufactures—the restorer of plenty and hilarity to the desolate habitations of the poor! When Buonaparte read some ministerial boastings of the flourishing condition of the British empire “Let me see you pay your Bank-notes in gold (said the shrewd usurper), and then I shall believe that you really prosper.”

We need scarcely express our satisfaction at the result of the motion which we have been considering. Not merely was the majority such as has set at rest a pernicious expectation, but the amendment substituted by Mr. Huskisson was the pledge and record of a salutary and essential policy—a policy by our departure from which all confidence would be shaken—foreign commerce obstructed—public faith outraged—the poor abridged of their scanty comforts—property exposed to fatal fluctuations, and the disasters attendant on the desperate Order in Council of 1797 acted over again, and aggravated beyond endurance for us and for posterity. —*Times*.

*Portuguese Conspiracy.*—*Lisbon, June 2, 1822.*—Irrefragable proofs have at last been discovered of the truth with which the Minister of Justice, explained to the Sovereign Cortes the necessity of the extraordinary authority which was granted to him for the public safety, and for the sacred cause of the country. nefarious anarchists and ambitious conspirators designed nothing less than barbarously to stain with blood our happy regeneration, to cover the kingdom with mourning, to depose the King, and to abolish the Cortes. But all their atrocious projects have proved abortive: the conspiracy was discovered; and in the night between the 1st and 2d of the month, were seized by the magistrate of the district (Rua Nova), the principal instruments of the conspiracy, at the time when they were taking for distribution from the printing-office in the street *Formosa*, called the *Liberal*, a great number of incendiary and infamous proclamations, in which, and in the plan of the conspiracy found on the five traitors now imprisoned, it appears that, with a few slight variations, are contained the following anarchical and horrible ideas:—To dissolve the present Cortes, and convoke the old, with some modifications, such as having two chambers, one of them consisting of hereditary members and of the first nobility: to depose the beneficent and magnanimous King John VI., who has so faithfully and openly adhered to the cause of the constitution and of national liberty, and in his place to elevate the Infant Don Michael, at the head of a regency, composed of men the most conspicuous and respectable, who have declared themselves enemies of the system by which, happily, we are governed: to assassinate those members of the Cortes and of the Ministry who are the most able and celebrated defenders of the national rights: in one word, to throw the whole nation into a state of confusion and civil war, of bloodshed, disorder, and anarchy, the advantage of which was to be reaped by these infamous conspirators, and by others like themselves, who probably will be found engaged in the same plot.

The persons who have already been apprehended will appear from the despatch and list following:

“To the most illustrious and excellent *Senhor Jose da Silva Carvalho*,”

“Most Illustrious and Excellent *Senhor*,—It not being possible for me to give your Excellency circumstantial details of the diligence with which I repaired to the printing-office in the Rua-Formosa, by the command of his Majesty, that your Excellency may lay the same before him, I shall execute my task as circumstances permit, beginning by saying, that on proceeding with my officers and troop to the appointed spot, I apprehended, in *flagrante delicto*, the individuals whose names are contained in the enclosed list, finding on them the incendiary proclamations, of which I likewise send you copies. Going then to a cellar, I found the printing press prepared, and all the signs of its having recently printed the proclamations, alluded to. I then determined to remove the prisoners into secret confinement, sealing up all their effects, and placing them in good security in the presence of officers of credit and the troop, whom I continue there till the morning, when I propose to draw up the necessary acts. Having done this, I went to the Aljube (ecclesiastic prison), where I seized all the papers relative to the Father *Mestre Braga*. I then proceeded to the house of the prisoner *Francisco de Alpoim e Menezes*, where I acted in like manner; and, finally, accompanied by my colleague, the criminal judge of the Castle ward, I detailed the capture of the paymaster of the 16th regiment of infantry *Bernardino Rodriguez*. This was executed afterwards by the above-mentioned minister, with all due zeal and activity, leaving nothing to be desired on this head. He concluded this act with

a search in the house, and a seizure of the papers which had a reference to him. More circumstantial details will be afterwards given your Excellency. God preserve your Excellency.

*Lisbon, June 2. JOSE JOAQUIM GERARDO DE SAMPAYO.*

*List.*—*Francis de Alpoim and Menezes*, a merchant, aged 32, &c.

*Januario de Costa Neves*, Knight of the Order of Christ, Officer in the Military Secretariat of the Army, aged 33, &c.

*Manuel Ferreira*, a servant, aged 19, &c.

*John Rodrigues da Costa Simoes*, composing apprentice in the printing office already mentioned, aged 18.

*France.*—The reader will remember that there were reported to be on foot, at the time France was conquered by the Confederates, various schemes for the partition of a country at once so powerful and so identified by strength of national feeling. From the debate in the Chamber of Deputies on Tuesday se'ennight, it appears that those accounts were well-founded. Adverting to the charge, that the Duke de Richelieu's Ministry was subservient to Russian influence, M. Laine observed that the Allies, after the battle of Waterloo, entered the French territory with the intention to partition France. “Foreign bayonets,” said he, “surrounded the capital like a forest. The enemies' artillery was ranged against the palace of our Kings. Foreign Powers had entered France with the most hostile prepossessions. Several of those Powers declared their intention to partition France—I will not say the Ministry alone prevented it, but it contributed its share. I shall only observe, that a Minister, of high consideration in Europe for his public honour, succeeded in preventing that partition, at a moment when the new limits of France were already traced.”

#### TO THE PROPRIETORS OF EAST INDIA STOCK.

We are called upon by the Court of Directors to consider this-day the bill now pending for the regulation of the private trade, and to accede to the proposed relaxation in our chartered rights.

The private trade to India is to be opened to vessels of all sizes, and from all ports in the United Kingdom; an intercolonial trade, also, is to be permitted between the East and West Indies and British North America, and the system of licenses facilitated.

These concessions are called for upon the strong and unanswerable argument that the general good of the empire demands a sacrifice of individual or corporate rights; that a great extension of our exports in British manufactures may be expected; and that sound commercial principles require that free scope should be given for the competition of skill, talent, and capital or all kinds, degrees, and amount.

Though, unquestionably, the India shipping, already deprived of its right to a general British register, will be affected by the competition of the small free trade ships; though the native seamen and native manufacturers may suffer in the same ratio as these classes at home will benefit; yet acquiescing in the general principles on which the measure is bottomed, I do not refuse my assent to it; but I cannot adequately express my astonishment to find his Majesty's Ministers refusing to relieve the East Indies from the severe oppression of the additional duty on East India sugars, imposed on them to protect West India sugars. Try the Sugar question by every test that has been applied to the measure now before us, and the injustice of the protecting duty is made manifest.

As the natural guardians of British India, the protectors of the native population, I call on this Court to prevent this injustice. It is their duty to examine the subject, and if their opinion, after examination, be the same as mine, it will become their further duty, to remonstrate firmly and temperately against this protecting duty and to leave no means untried to bring the question before the public, and prevent the native population of India from being sacrificed to the interest or fears of the West India planters.

June 12, 1822.

AN EAST INDIAN.



## From Blackwood's Last Number.

## CHAPTER IV.—BHURRAH KHAN NA.\*

The next forenoon I was occupied in going through the auction rooms, (which marts I may hereafter see fit to describe), and that and the usual forenoon routine over, we set off about seven in the evening for the grand entertainment.

Though the evening was oppressively hot, we were under the necessity of going in our cloth coats, but took our cotton Jackets in the palanquin with us, least, peradventure, our host should happen to be a man of sense and permit us to wear them, and this, happily for us, proved to be the case. Indeed, it is now pretty generally understood in Calcutta, that even in the most ceremonious parties, (the government house always excepted) a man, after making his bow to the lady of the house, if any, or to the company, if not, may throw off these troublesome exuvie—but at that time some great people, high in the church and the army, had set their faces most fiercely against the Jacket system, and compelled all within the sphere of their authority to appear in strictly professional habiliments—inasmuch, that a major-general in his Majesty's service presided at the piano at a subscription concert, in what soldiers call review order—and perhaps they had reason on their side, for they drew their inferences from those of their respective callings, with whom they were best acquainted, and deduced from these that there were clergymen in this world whose holiness went no deeper than their gowns, and soldiers, whose best claim to that title lay in their regimentals.

We were ushered into a large hall, called by its inhabitants a drawing-room, where a good number of the party were already assembled, who seemed very much at a loss how to dispose of themselves. The ladies sat on sofas whispering to each other, and the gentlemen lounged up and down the room, or stood in groups in the veranda. A kind of momentary relief was afforded as each succeeding sound of the gong† announced an addition to the party, for though it proclaimed the sex of each approaching guest, it left the name open to conjecture. But, on the whole, the party had much the air of people preparing themselves for something that was to be suffered rather than enjoyed.

We should have got over this part of the fatigue much sooner, had it not unluckily so happened, that two young ladies had just arrived from England, whom their chaperones had determined to produce with éclat on their first public appearance in the promised land of husbands. Those experienced matrons, well aware of the importance of first impressions, were detained adorning their protégées; and, if I might judge from the result, endeavouring to find out some vacant spot on their dress, whereon to stick an additional ornament. Perhaps also they might be aware of the effect that would be produced by bringing them on the stage by themselves, when all the rest were assembled and impatiently waiting their arrival. Here it may be necessary, gentle reader, to inform you, that when a young lady is *got off* in Calcutta, a full share of the credit remains with the lady who has brought her out. Indeed often, though the young lady should be so handsome as not to stand in need of her aid, the elderly gentlewoman usurps the whole merit, so you may have some notion of what plotting and jockeying there must be among the tabbies when the market is a little overstocked with beauty and fashion. On this occasion some of the company made no allowance for these laudable feelings; for, after waiting a full half hour, during which some sat in a state of half comic half sulky resignation, while others, particularly the elder part of the gentlemen, expressed their impatience by low peevish mutterings, and some pretty broad hints to the master of the house, about the impropriety of allowing the dinner to be spoiled to humour the caprice of a couple of silly girls, who were only shewing off *Europe airs*.

\* Grand dinner.—† At the outer gate of a Calcutta mansion, a gong, or circular plate of bell-metal, is suspended, which the durwan, or porter, strikes with a wooden mallet, to announce the entrance of a visitor. One blow is generally given for a gentleman, two for a lady, &c.

When this state of things had arrived at its acme, the gong was struck with a thundering sound—the bell in Venice Preserved, or the clock in Puff's tragedy, could not have had a more startling effect, or more completely begot an awful attention in the audience. The sound seemed unexpected, for every one started as if electrified. Any conversation which might have been going on was instantly broken off, and every neck was stretched and every eye fixed on the door at which they were to enter, while only the tap of their feet was as yet heard on the stair. At last preceded by their matrons as heralds, in they came, swimming, and sailing, and sparkling, and blushing, and simpering, amidst a perfectly audible murmur of applause.

Admiration is grateful to all mankind, and not particularly displeasing to most women; but there may be too much of a good thing, as these ladies seemed to feel, for after the first buzz of approbation had ceased, and the fixed steadfast gaze with which they had been scrutinized was withdrawn, the company divided itself into small parties, and a whispering consultation commenced, which, from the keen penetrating glances ever and anon thrown towards the part of the room where they were seated, it was evident that every one was busy criticising their merits and appearance; and when this was in some degree settled, the young gentlemen of the party approached nearer, for the benefit of a more minute inspection; and so much did their close-knowing examination, and the cool air with which it was gone through, remind me of jockies reconnoitring a horse, that I felt an involuntary terror, that they would not trust their judgments to the evidence of their visual organs alone, but call in touch to their aid, and I every moment dreaded that they would pass their hands along the young ladies' shin bones in search of splints and spavins.

From the evident embarrassment which all this caused, the poor girls were relieved by dinner being announced, and a rush was made towards them by a band of youngsters, each eager to hand them to table. By the bye, they order these things much better in the east than in Scotland. Here, after the gentleman of the house has settled in a family council, consisting of his wife and daughters, with a maiden aunt or two as assessors, which lady he has to send to the dining-room, and having adjusted, with the most scrupulous exactness, how far rank, seniority, being the stranger, the bride, or the person to whom the dinner is given, shall preponderate, the happy fair is handed out by the tips of the fingers by mine host, with an air of deference and politeness which bears the visible impress of a dancing-school of the last century; and the rest of the ladies, who, to do them justice, have generally settled in their own mind what is their place in the procession, file in without much confusion; but then follows a scene of almost Chinese ceremony among the men, bowing, waving hands and disclaiming the honour, so that the gentleman of the house, and all the ladies, have some minutes to stand staring at each other before the head of the male column gains the dining-room. In India it is got through much more easily, for each gentleman offers his arm to a lady, and they, as I remarked before, knowing their places, get through it at once.

As I had not the honour of being acquainted with any of the ladies present, I stood out of the way, and allowed others to hand them, and was leisurely following the crowd, when I observed, for the first time, a plainish, modest-looking girl standing in apparent confusion, as if uncertain how to act. So very small is my knowledge of these matters, that, though willing to be of service to her, I did not exactly know how, but thought that the good-natured way would be to offer her my arm, first looking round me to see that there was no one who, if it was rejected, might witness my mortification. It was accepted, however, with an avidity, and acknowledged with a warmth that I was by no means prepared for; and my first impression was, that I must be neither so awkward nor ill-favoured as my friends had always pronounced me. I fear vanity is the sin that doth most easily beset me; and on this occasion I felt "mightily uplifted" by the partiality which this young lady had so unequivocally shewn for me, and the immediate effect of it was, that she rose in my estimation rapidly. I thought her by no means so plain as I had done at first, and was quite convinced

that she had a sensible expression which I never had seen in a female face before.

On my part, I endeavoured to acquit myself in my new office with the best grace possible, by throwing back my shoulders to the utmost extent that the usual lounging stoop of my gait would permit, and protruding my *thorax* and *abdomen* (as our surgeons call them) to the extremest inch, without losing altogether my equilibrium. It then came into my head that it would be proper to say something, but though (thank God) neither diffidence nor want of words can be ranked among my failings, yet I could not for the soul of me fix upon a proper topic. I was soon, however, relieved from the difficulty of commencing a conversation, by the lady remarking that she was afraid she should have been *shipwrecked*. I thought this a queer beginning, but as it referred to a misfortune which could not fail to excite my sincerest sympathy, I said I hoped she had had no recent cause for such an alarm. "But I have though," replied she gaily, "I was shipwrecked twice very lately." Notwithstanding the sensible expression, I began shrewdly to suspect that my fair friend must needs be a little cracked in her upper story, to talk so coldly of such a calamity; but thinking that I must say something whether or not, I asked her if this occurred on her voyage out. At this question she burst forth into a most irrepressible fit of laughter, and, as soon as she could speak, told me, that *shipwreck*, as applied to a young lady in Calcutta, meant the necessity of walking unattended to the drawing-room. An evil which, being considered ominous, is almost as much deprecated by spinsters, as its synonyme by sailors, and, as instantly flashed upon me, this was the cause of the lady's alacrity in accepting even my arm.

There are, no doubt, many of my readers who will be inclined to laugh at my vanity, and exult in my mortification, but those who are best acquainted with themselves and the world, will be readiest to excuse the one, and sympathize with the other.

If the purpose of a dinner be (as the vulgar are apt to imagine) to eat, an Indian grand entertainment is worse calculated for that end than any with which I am acquainted. The space between the first dish being laid on the table, and the whole being arranged, gives just time enough for the meat to cool sufficiently to render it uneatable, to impart, during the process, a sufficient portion of its redundant caloric, as Dr. H. would call it, to the wine, to make it unfit to be drunk,—add to this a room about sixty feet long, and high and broad in the proportions of a coffin, in which from fifty to sixty people sit down to dinner, each attended by one servant at least, some by two, some by three, and young cadets and writers often by four, and you may imagine what heat, and crowding, and squeezing, will take place. In fact, a man can have but little choice of what he eats—he must generally dine off the dish nearest to him. One thing for which I was thankful was, that among the other follies they have adopted from Europe, that of two courses has not yet found its way into Bengal.

What appears to me to be at the root of all evil in the social intercourse of Calcutta, is a veneration approaching almost to idolatry, for one cabalistic word, *splendour*, an ideal deity, at whose shrine domestic comfort is daily immolated, and which could it be analyzed, would most likely be found to be made up of crowd, glare, glitter, plate, noise, and nonsense. A grand dinner there, like every thing else, is splendid. A profusion of silver dishes are ranged in triple row, from one end of the table to the other. Three yards of the centre is occupied by a plateau, on which is erected an *epergne*, flanked by little alabaster figures, China shepherds and shepherdesses, porcelain vases filled with flowers, and the other *écarter* which generally ornament the drawing-room mantel-shelf of ancient maiden ladies. This, with the crowd, the number and picturesque costumes of the attendants, the pendulum like motion of the painted and gilded punkahs, and the stream of softened light thrown from the numerous lamps, painted and plain projecting from the walls, or suspended from the ceiling, produce a mighty grand melo-dramatic kind of effect,

if one could behold it only as a spectator, and not undergo the fatigue of being an actor in the spectacle.

The people of Great Britain entertain an erroneous notion of their countrymen of the east, whom they imagine to be perfect Chesterfields in their manners and address. What would any lady, above the level of M. Nodier's higher ranks in Glasgow, say of a gentleman who kept puffing tobacco smoke in her ear, and that too before the cloth was off the table? Yet this is the practice in every house in Calcutta, with the exception of that occupied by the Governor-General. Another notion as prevalent, but equally erroneous, is, that the affected soft voice assumed by some of our Anglo-Asiatics, is the common tone in which conversation is carried on in the east. You, my dear Mr. North, will see the folly of this when I tell you, that a room there is as large, and more open, than a barn—the servants inhabit out-houses, and there being no bells, they use no other mode of calling them but by hollowing at the very top of their lungs, after this they had better tell us that they acquired their piano notes from the boatswain on the voyage home.

One unavoidable disadvantage of the large unwieldy companies I have described is, that the guests, whenever it is practicable, form themselves into smaller parties, a mode which answers all purposes of conversation pretty well, except when a stranger happens (as has often been my misfortune) to be placed between two people whom he never has seen before, and who, being acquainted with their next-hand neighbours, are not under the necessity of taking any notice of him. And if they can get any one to speak to, they seldom address a stranger for fear they might be inadvertently betrayed into conversation with a man beneath their rank. So making what soldiers would call a quarter face outwards, they leave the pivot isolated, to spend the evening as best he may.

After the ladies had retired, most of these minor parties being broken up, a dead silence ensued, the stillness of which was only disturbed by a half-whispering conversation, from some gentlemen at one end of the table, who were "handling a matter" with great earnestness; but being conscious, that as no one present had any thing else to occupy his attention, the company would most likely listen to what they were saying. In the mean time, the rounds of the bottle were, like angels' visits upon earth, "few and far between," so that I was not ill pleased to see a kind of fidgety motion amongst some of the party, which ended in a general move to the ladies, more especially as I made sure of enjoying the conversation of the nymph, who, I half believed, I had fallen in love with; but when I entered the drawing-room, I had the mortification to perceive by her manner, (she having attracted a young civilian to her side) that, to use a royal expression, she had no further occasion for my services.

The drawing-room now was somewhat less stiff than before dinner. A lady sat thumping an unfortunate piano, the groans of which were softened, if not drowned, by a running bass, performed by the hookahs of half-a-dozen gentlemen who surrounded it;—a party sat round a table constructing words out of ivory letters, cudgelling their brains to solve the enigmatic mysteries of riddles and charades, or scratching their heads, in hopeless uncertainty over the inexplicable mazes of Chinese puzzles. Thus passed a heavy hour. At last palanquins and carriages were announced, and the company, after formal conges, withdrew. For myself, I returned home, jaded, tired, and bedevilled, to such a degree, that it was not till after half-a-dozen tumblers of brandy and water that I got into *sorte* again.

It must not be supposed that this is a picture of *every* grand dinner in Calcutta, much less that it represents the whole of the social and convivial intercourse of our Asiatic fellow-countrymen. I have seen large parties where the dinner was excellent, and the guests had room to eat it, and I have seen oriental drawing-rooms, which, if they wanted the ponderous wit of a bluestocking *écarter*, had at least none of its dullness.

Bute, April 25, 1822.

C. B.



# PUBLIC MEETING.

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## Agricultural Distress—Parliamentary Reform.

### MEETING OF THE FREEHOLDERS OF THE COUNTY OF KENT.

A Meeting of the Freeholders of the County of Kent was yesterday (June 12) holden at Maidstone, pursuant to a Requisition presented to the High Sheriff (John Norvell Powell, Esq.) "to consider of a Petition to Parliament on the Distressed State of the Country, and the Defective Representation of the People."

The Requisition was signed by upwards of 450 of the most respectable Landed Proprietors of the County, amongst whom were the names of the Earls Thanet, Cowper, Darneley, and Jersey, Lords Sondes, Folkestone, Clifton, &c. &c.

In the early part of the morning, the Gentlemen of the County began to pour in to the town, and they continued to arrive up to the middle of the day. About eleven o'clock a person distributed among the crowd of persons assembled in and near the Market-place, a printed Address—"To the Noblemen and Gentlemen Freeholders of the County of Kent," calling upon them to unite their efforts in the sacred cause of Reform. In addition to this, a little boy took his stand in the midst of the throng, holding a placard, upon which was written "Cobbett's Farmers' Wives Friend; or, the Duke of Buckingham's Bill of Fare for Farmers."

At twelve o'clock, the High Sheriff, attended by the Gentlemen who were expected to take a leading part in the Meeting, took his station in one of the carts placed for the accommodation of the Speakers.

Among the Noblemen and Gentlemen present we noticed (in addition to those already mentioned) Mr. Honeywood, M. P. for the County, Sir E. Knatchbull, ditto, J. L. Hodges, Esq. the Rev. J. Gambier, Rev. C. Caze, Rev. J. Rider, Esq. J. Polhill, Esq. the Hon. C. Noel, Wm. Cobbett, Esq., &c.—When Mr. Honeywood made his appearance he was loudly cheered by the Meeting.

The HIGH SHERIFF opened the business of the day by stating, that he had convened the Meeting in consequence of a Requisition having been presented to him, to which were attached the names of the most respectable Gentlemen of the County.—(*The Requisition was here read by the Under Sheriff*)—The High Sheriff then stated, that he should be happy to attend to every Gentleman who wished to address the Meeting, and he hoped that they would give every man a fair hearing.

It was decided, on the motion of the Earl of DARNLEY, that the High Sheriff should take the Chair. A letter from Lord Sondes to the Chairman was then read. It stated his Lordship's regret at being unavoidably prevented from attending the Meeting, but at the same time expressed his full concurrence with the objects which had brought them together (*applause*.)

Mr. FOOTE, in coming forward to propose a Petition for the adoption of the Meeting, observed, that having already so frequently experienced the indulgence of his brother freeholders, he should feel himself wanting in respect and gratitude to them if he did not come forward and state shortly and candidly the opinions which he entertained upon the important questions before them. In the few observations which he had to offer he should not attempt any eloquent illustration, nor trespass upon their time by any display of argument: the former he did not possess, the latter he was sure was totally unnecessary. There were, however, a few facts which he felt it necessary to lay before them. He should neither use flattery nor adulation in what he had to offer. He felt that it was necessary to speak out when they came to consider the distresses and grievances under which the country laboured (*hear, hear*). In such a case it would be culpable to flatter, and treacherous to deceive. The present condition of the British farmer was alarming and perilous in the extreme;—his sufferings were greater than could be easily imagined. He was reduced to the last state of depreciation and decay. In no former period had he been worn down to such a state of destitution (*hear, hear*). It was true that a few taxes had been recently remitted, but in reality no relief had been afforded to the agriculturist. What was the actual state of things as it respected the farmers? They found low prices in the market, while the poor's rate and the other charges accumulated upon them in a most alarming degree (*hear, hear*). It was an incontrovertible fact, that there were in every part of the empire numerous families anxious to obtain work, and able to do it, who were obliged to resort to their parishes for relief in the absence of employment. It was the case of thousands; and what were they to expect in such a state of things? It was known that industry was the main spring of the poor man's life; with industry he was equal to his landlord in his little comforts and in his independence; without it, it was impossible that he could avoid starvation, or the most abject dependence (*hear, hear*). It was not his intention to take up the time of the Meeting by entering into a detail of the distresses under which the agriculturists laboured. But he could not help observing, there did exist a set of persons who objected to granting any relief to Agriculturists, on the ground that it would

go to prejudice commerce and manufactures. For himself, he must confess that he was unable to perceive what injury could by possibility be inflicted on any other class of society by granting the relief which the Agriculturist now claimed. But to afford effectual relief, they must bring about a Reform in the Representation of the People in Parliament. It was now an undenied fact, that almost all persons, not only in towns but in every part of the country, were not only anxious but clamorous for reform (*hear, hear*). In preferring their prayer for Reform, they asked for nothing new; they proposed no wild or visionary doctrine; they advocated no experimental project, no theatrical scheme (*applause*). If asked what he meant by his plan of Reform, he should answer that he wished to circumscribe the influence of the Crown; to shorten the duration of Parliaments; to extend the right of voting from freehold to copyhold property; and to increase the number of Members for populous towns in proportion to the present number of Borough Members (*applause*). If he were asked further what he meant by Reform, he should say that he wished to increase the number of Independent Members in Parliament; that he was anxious to add to the number of that patriot band who so zealously supported the measure lately proposed by that able and virtuous young Nobleman, Lord John Russell (*loud applause*). That Nobleman supported his plan of Reform with an ability and an energy seldom equalled, and never surpassed; and by so doing had succeeded in making more converts to the cause of Reform than any other gentleman who had recently advocated that great measure (*cheers*). For himself he must observe, that though he derived great pleasure from the measure and the eloquence of that Noble Lord, he felt no surprise at the one or the other having emanated from his powerful and commanding intellect. He (Lord J. Russell) inherited and acted upon the principles of his illustrious ancestors (*applause*). He wished to watch over and support the fabric of the constitution with a jealous but laudable partiality (*applause*). He looked to it as his birth right, and was most desirous that it should not be placed at the will or caprice of any Minister, or set of Ministers. In a word, he wished to see the laws of the country administered in their spirit and letter (*applause*). He should not detain the meeting further, as he was aware that many Gentlemen possessing much greater ability than he could presume to, were about to address them. He should, therefore, proceed to read the Petition which he intended to propose for their consideration. The Honourable Gentleman then read the following Petition:—

"The humble Petition, &c., sheweth—That your Petitioners have waited, with the utmost anxiety, to see what measures of relief would be proposed by your Honourable House, in consequence of the representations of distress which have been from time to time urged by your Petitioners, in common with other Counties; and though by the proceedings of your Honourable House they observe the distress is fully admitted, the measures that have been founded thereon are futile, and inadequate to the wants and wishes of your Petitioners, and aggravate by disappointment the sufferings under which they labour.

"The evils and grievances of which your Petitioners have complained, have now risen to a height that imperiously calls for great and efficient remedies; and they earnestly demand of your Honourable House that redress which it has the power, and ought to have the inclination, to afford.

"Your Petitioners have seen every abuse defended, and every proposal for efficient retrenchment rejected, or so modified as to become insignificant; and they once more implore your Honourable House to consider what relief may be obtained by a real and efficient economy, a reduction of useless places, and a further diminution of the weight of taxation, which so grievously oppresses all classes of the people. They have particularly noticed the application of no less a sum than five millions to the establishment of a Sinking Fund, at a moment when the burthen of taxation is so severely felt; and they submit to your consideration whether, at such a moment, such a sum should be exacted, for the establishment of a Fund, the benefit of which must be remote, if not, as it has hitherto proved, completely delusive? The distress which now so heavily presses upon your Petitioners, and which is daily increasing, arises evidently, in a great degree, out of the extravagant waste of public money, sanctioned by your Honourable House: and your Petitioners are thoroughly persuaded, that such a misapplication of the public money never could have taken place, or, having taken place, the obvious remedy to be found, in economy and retrenchment, would not have been so long neglected, if public opinion and the public interest had their due weight in the deliberations of your Honourable House; and it is thereby become manifest to your Petitioners, that a full and fair Representation of the people is most urgent and indispensable for the correction of present abuses, and for security against their recurrence. Your Petitioners, therefore, request that your Honourable House will resolve forthwith to enter upon the great work of reforming the Representation, as by this alone can your Honourable House regain the confidence of the people, which has been forfeited by the system of measures hitherto pursued, and sanctioned by your Honourable House.

"By the fatal mismanagement of the affairs of the Country, one part of the Empire is reduced to a state of actual famine, while your Petitioners are suffering severely in the midst of abundance. The Capital employed in Agriculture is nearly exhausted; and numbers of those who cultivate inferior soils are daily reduced to beggary and pauperism, while ruin and general bankruptcy threaten every class of cultivators, who in their fall must shake the very foundation of the Empire.

"Deeply affected with these calamities, your Petitioners cannot view, without indignation, the gross misapplication of the national resources employed to establish a corrupt influence in your Honourable House, which has been openly avowed and unblushingly defended; by which their representatives are seduced from their duty, the spirit of the Constitution is violated, and every attempt at efficient retrenchment shamefully eluded.

"Your Petitioners call upon your Honourable House to shake off this baneful influence which has hitherto paralysed all your proceedings, and to give them in spirit and in truth, that retrenchment and reform which the critical situation of the country, and the abuses in your Honourable House imperiously demand, which alone can save our country from convulsion, give stability to the Throne, and perpetuate the Constitution."

He observed, in conclusion, that he should not trespass much further on their attention, but he could not conclude without congratulating his Brother-Freeholders upon the respectability of the Meeting of that day. Upon no other occasion had they witnessed so large and so respectable a Meeting. By thus assembling upon that important occasion they had disappointed the hirelings of Ministers; they had done more—they had shewn to Ministers themselves, that, if they wished to procure fawning and flattering sycophants, they must not look for them amongst the sturdy Freeholders of the County of Kent (*loud applause*).

Mr. RIDER came forward to second the Resolutions. The objects of the Meeting were two-fold,—they assembled to consider of the distresses by which they were pressed down, and the best means of remedying those distresses. No man doubted that at the present time the people were obliged to pay in taxes a great proportion of money, which ought to remain in their pockets (*applause*). The main causes of the calamities under which the country laboured, might be traced to an imprudent alteration of the currency;—and overwhelming pressure of taxation;—and though last, not least, a total disregard of the prayers and petitions of the people. What had been the fate of the complaints and prayers of the people recently preferred to Parliament? Why, their Petitions had been read;—had been placed on the Table;—or perhaps under the Table (*applause*). But what else had been done? Had any attention been paid to them;—had any redress been granted? None, none whatever. The people, however, ignorant of the proceedings of Parliament, at least knew this, that their Petitions were not attended to;—that they produced no beneficial change in their favour (*applause*). There was, however, a remedy which, if tried, would prove beneficial;—he meant Parliamentary Reform. Without this, as had been ably stated in the Petition, the country must necessarily be ruined. He should enter into a short comparison of the present and former times. In 1792 the whole revenue of the country amounted to no more than 19,000,000l.; at present it was 71,000,000l. Could it be wondered at, then, that the people were likely to be starved, or pressed down to the lowest degree? In 1792 the armed force of the country amounted to 86,000 men, and the charge for their maintenance was 2,300,000l. In 1821 the number of men was 343,300 and the charge to the country 8,500,000l. making three times the number of men kept up in 1792, and four times the expence incurred at that period; and this too, be it observed, in a period of profound peace, and when they were told from the Throne that there never was a moment at which our foreign relations were in a more perfect state of tranquillity and peace (*applause*). It had been objected that the questions of Agricultural Distress and Parliamentary reform had been mixed up; for his part he could not see how they could with propriety be separated; the one in fact was the only remedy that could be applied to the other. It was known, and could not be denied, that there was in the House of Commons a party of Members who were paid out of the pockets of the people; a set of men who had nothing to do, but who were drilled and commanded by a Secretary of the Treasury, in the same manner that a Serjeant-Major would drill a company of horse, and who were not only expected, but commanded, to go down to the House of Commons, and vote in favour of such measure as it pleased the Minister of the Crown to adopt (*cheers*). But this state of things was called "the influence of the Crown," and was not only avowed, but defended in the House of Commons by the Marquess of Londonderry (*applause*). This accounted for the extravagant manner in which the money of the people was expended. If this, then, was the case, where, he would ask, was the use of sending independent Members to Parliament? The thing was in vain; for though they sent such able and independent men as Mr. Honywood into Parliament, the Minister had the power of overwhelming them by corrupted majorities—by men who who were bought and sold

by places and pensions either for themselves or their relations (*applause*). He should now state one or two facts which would astonish the Meeting. The Requisition by which that Meeting was convened had been signed by upwards of four hundred and fifty of the most respectable landed proprietors of the county, and yet it was urged that the cause of Reform had never been advocated by persons of respectability. If there were no other contradiction, that Meeting would give the lie to such an assertion (*loud applause*). There were attached to the late Requisition, independently of the Noblemen already mentioned, the names of 169 Gentlemen who possessed 50,000 acres of land in the county. The county had, however, entered upon the question of Reform, and they must succeed. They had only to persevere, and they must gain ground. They ought to meet, and meet and meet again;—they ought to shew to Ministers that they were determined to persevere without flinching, and in the end they must be successful (*applause*). They must go on, and if the present Petition was not sufficiently strong, they must couch the next in stronger language:—he entreated them not to slacken their efforts; he should be sorry to have it said that for want of reasonable and manly exertion they died in the ditches of their own farms (*applause*).

The Earl of DARNLEY felt it incumbent upon him to offer a few observations upon the present Petition; the more especially because of his having on a former occasion, when the distresses of the country were great, refused to sign a similar requisition. He refused upon that occasion, because he felt that the wishes of the people must end in disappointment. He did not mean to say, that Parliament was perfect, or that he could place any confidence in its virtue any more, than those persons did who stood around him; but even if he did entertain such an opinion, still he must say that no relief could be afforded to the public distresses, except by a diminution of taxation (*applause*). It was out of the power of the Parliament to afford any relief to the public distresses by any other means.—This arose, not so much out of the defects of the present, as of former Houses of Parliament. It arose, in fact, from those former Parliaments not having exercised a vigilant and proper control over the expenditure of Ministers. This carelessness it was that had brought upon the country the accumulated burden of debt under which it now laboured. Having however seen the present Requisition embracing two points, namely, agricultural distress, and the acknowledged deficiency in the representation of the people, he could not refuse his signature to it, and therefore it was that, as a Freeholder of the county of Kent, he was present. The great cause of the distresses of the country was taxation, and of that they must get rid in a great degree, or else they must sink under it. He regretted much having heard in a House of which he was a Member, a Noble Duke, for whom he must of course have the highest respect (as he was the only person with the exception of the brave Wellington, who had within the last 60 years received the highest honours of the Peerage); he regretted, he said, having heard that Noble Duke declare that taxation felt but lightly on the farmer. This was a doctrine which every practical man must reprobate. The farmer was pressed down, not only by indirect taxation (*applause*). He paid taxes, not only on his hops, salt leather, &c., but he was met at every turn by indirect taxation (*hear, hear*).—While he was obliged to sell cheap, he was compelled to purchase every thing at a dear rate. Not only the farmer, but the labourer, was thus met by the taxes, and the farmer must make up this charge upon the labourer—either in wages or in poor's rate; and in this way a difference, not of five, but of fifty, per cent. was made in his property. Having touched so far on the grievances, he now came to the remedy. He differed in some minor points, though he concurred generally in the prayer of the Petition. He could not, however, as an honest Englishman, support any prayer for relief at the expence of other classes of the community (*cheers*). There were also persons who thought that relief ought to be given by defrauding the public creditor. This he should most decidedly set his face against. The time might possibly come when a national bankruptcy would take place; but while able, they were bound to pay their honest debts. It mattered not how our burdens were incurred, or if it did, it was for those Members who had supported Ministers in their long and unjustifiable career of extravagant expenditure to answer for and defend their conduct. But while they were able they were bound to pay the public creditor, unless indeed that period arrived which would compel them to call their creditors together, and pay so much in the pound (*cheers*). The only way to avoid this desperate alternative was to reduce taxation—to adopt economy in our public expenditure, by reducing our establishments at home and abroad, both civil and military (*applause*). He next came to Parliamentary Reform, a subject always difficult and delicate to be touched upon. He had not hitherto expressed any decided opinion upon it; but knowing, as he did, the wishes, not only of the county, but of the country at large, he felt it necessary to come to the conclusion that some sort of Reform was necessary. Then came the question, how was this Reform to be obtained without revolution and bloodshed, or else by the act of the House of Commons itself? It was true that the House might reform itself, yet the operation would be a tardy one. They ought, however, to recollect that the next election was not very far distant. The Freeholders of the county would



then have an opportunity of giving their votes in favour of independent men. If the people of England wished seriously for Reform, they had only to vote in favour of those men who, when elected Members of Parliament, would be the zealous defenders of their rights and liberties (*cheers*). Let this be done in the County of Kent; let the example be followed in the other counties throughout the kingdom, and then, and not till then, would an effectual Reform in Parliament be effected (*cheers*).

Sir E. KNATCHBULL.—In the situation which he had the honour to stand as one of the Members for the County, he should feel guilty of a gross neglect of duty if he declined making a few observations upon the present occasion. He had to request the indulgence of the Meeting while he delivered to them those opinions, which, however they might militate against their sentiments, were conscientiously entertained by him (*hear, hear*). He felt it necessary to observe, that his public duty alone compelled him to attend the Meeting upon that occasion. Attending, however, as he did, he felt it incumbent upon him to offer, with all deference and humility, his opinions upon the two subjects, the discussion of which called them together. He regretted that the questions of Agricultural Distress and Parliamentary Reform had been mixed up, as such a mixture could only have the tendency of dividing opinions, and weakening a cause which all were anxious to support. He was most anxious to give, as he had hitherto done, his zealous support to every measure calculated to afford relief to the Agricultural Interests; but upon the question of Reform he differed from the Gentleman who had spoken before him. The Honourable Baronet, whose speech we regret to state we are prevented, by the lateness of the hour as well as from a press of other matter, from giving, expressed his regret that the Hon. Gentleman (Mr. Foote) had not taken the opportunity of informing the Agricultural Committee of his newly-divulged secret with respect to the importation into this country of Foreign under the denomination of Irish Corn. He also denied the existence of such corrupt influence in Parliament as had been stated; or if it did exist, he pledged himself that he was ignorant of it. Adverting to what had been said of the pressure of taxation, he stated that 4,000,000l. of taxes had been recently taken off—a pretty strong proof that the calumniated House of Commons was not so bad as it had been described (*applause*).

Mr. RIDER, in an eloquent address, which the causes already alluded to prevent us from reporting, supported the prayer of the Petition.

After a few words in explanation between Mr. Foote and Sir E. Knatchbull, relative to the importation of foreign under the name of Irish corn,

Mr. LARKINS addressed the Meeting, and forcibly impressed upon the Meeting the absolute necessity of Parliamentary Reform.

Mr. HONYWOOD, in an animated and energetic address, pointed out the necessity of adhering strenuously to the cause of Parliamentary Reform, and assured the Meeting that he should ever, whether their Representative or otherwise, feel the warmest interest in the prayers and petitions which came from the Freeholders of the county of Kent (*applause*).

Mr. HODGES supported the prayer of the petition, and congratulated the Meeting upon the very great increase which had taken place in the number and respectability of the supporters of Parliamentary Reform. By persevering in their efforts they would hold out to Europe the proud example of a nation correcting the abuses of its Government without revolution or bloodshed, but solely by the influence of public opinion (*hear hear*).

Mr. COBBETT, who had taken his station in one of the waggons) placed at some distance from that occupied by the High Sheriff, stood forward to address the Meeting, and was assailed by loud cries of—off, off! no, no! he is not a Freeholder! mixed with cries of—he is! he is! this is unfair! hear every man, &c.

The UNDER-SHERIFF (a Mr. Farmer, we believe,) here asked Mr. Cobbett whether he was a Freeholder?

Mr. COBBETT—I am, Sir.

(Some Gentlemen near the High Sheriff here observed, that the Gentleman might be a Freeholder, but not of the county of Kent).

The SHERIFF (to Mr. Cobbett)—Are you, Sir, a Freeholder of the county of Kent?

Mr. COBBETT—I am a Freeholder of the County of Kent, Sir.

(While this conversation was passing, there was a most discordant mixture of applause and disapprobation, kept up by different parties. Silence having been at length restored.)

Mr. COBBETT proceeded. It was not originally his intention to have offered a single observation to the Meeting, but a slight omission or two made by the Noble Lord (Darnley), and the other Gentlemen who had spoken, induced him to come forward. Some Gentlemen had stated

that they had never before seen so numerous and respectable a Meeting in the County of Kent; but they should, in common fairness, in common justice, recollect, before they made a boast of having the names of four hundred respectable people to a Requisition (he did not himself know the Requisitionists, but he had no doubt they were respectable, and he was glad it was so); yet before they made that boast, they ought to recollect that it was the radicals, the men who had in 1817 been sent to prison for advocating the same doctrine, who had originally presented a petition to Parliament on the subject. What did the persecuted people of that period ask? Why, they asked nothing more nor less than that which was now asked and prayed for by the Nobles and Gentry of the County of Kent—they only prayed for a reduction of taxation—a reduction of the salaries in the public departments, the abolition of sinecure places and pensions, and a Reform in the House of Commons—they were put in prison for this, and now the Lords and landed proprietors of the county of Kent came forward with the same prayer; and (said Mr. Cobbett) let me tell the Noble Lords who are now here—let me tell the man in the flannel waistcoat who stands on the opposite waggon, that they will not save their estates, and that he will not preserve his remnant of independence, unless they receive the co-operation of those men who were a few years ago crammed into prison for supporting the very doctrines so much lauded at the present period. Let the Noble Lords recollect, that by a perseverance in the present system, they must be pillaged of their last acre. Let them understand that without a reduction of taxation there is no safety for them—let the persons too, the body of the people, those men who were sent to prison for maintaining this doctrine, turn round on those Noble Lords and say, we know well you had no feeling for us; but never theless we shall feel for you (*cheers*). Much had been said about Reform in Parliament—the distress was admitted on all hands—the corrupt influence exercised in the Election of Members was admitted, and so also was the necessity of Reform; but little or nothing had been said as to the mode by which that Reform was to be brought about. He would not then enter on the question of Annual Parliaments. The Noble Lord (Darnley) had intimated that there should be an Act of Parliament to bring about that Reform; why, to be sure, according to the Noble Lord's view, there must be such an Act; for, could any man of common sense or understanding expect that the House of Commons, would reform itself upon the people asking them quietly and civilly to do so? The Noble Lord had said that a great step towards Reform would be the independent election for popular towns. Now his objection to that was, in the first instance, there would be a long time to wait. If agricultural distress was not relieved until then, agriculturists he feared would be in a very bad way; but supposing that period to have arrived, where would be the chance of their election being more free or open than before? The way—the only and effectual way to bring about Reform was to press legally—mind that—upon the proper authorities its absolute necessity. The Members did not take their seats of their own accord, neither did they go in by the authority of the people; but they did go in, or at least a great majority of them did upon the authority of some 50 Peers or Gentlemen of large landed property. In short, if they wished for an effectual reform, the right way to proceed was to petition the Peers—to abolish the Boroughs which were in their gifts. They indeed talk of blasphemy and sedition, and riot and confusion; they talk of corruption and corrupt influence. Why, if they wished to put an end to that corruption, let them openly and honestly walk down to the House of Lords, with their dirty title deeds in their hands, and say, “take them for ever from our sight.”—That would be the most effectual mode of reform (*applause*). If they do not do so, they will (said Mr. Cobbett), witness scenes in this country which I wish not to contemplate.—My opinion, however, is, that in their efforts to keep their boroughs, they will lose their estates and every thing else which belongs to them (*applause*). There is not in the country an honest Nobleman who will not thank me for stating those opinions, and until what I now recommend be done, no man need expect to see an effectual Reform. The Petition was right, at least as far as it went, though he, perhaps, differed in some points from it; but what he should recommend would be, that the yeomanry of the county of Kent—that the yeomanry of every county in England should petition the Peers to give up this influence—this corrupt influence which they possessed. If this were done, he had no doubt that even in the present Parliament the Reform which he had recommended would be brought about. If any Nobleman who heard him possessed property and such influence in that county, let him manfully lead the way. It had been said, and they all felt it, that taxation was the cause of the distress under which they laboured; but no one had clearly pointed out how the grievance was to be removed. It had been said, “Let us be just,” he said so too—let them be just even to Castlereagh—even to him was he ready to deal out even handed justice. But they must admit that it would be unfair to ask him to reduce taxation, unless there was a corresponding reduction of expenditure to meet it. A good deal had been said about retrenchment and economy, and it was true that little reduction had taken place,—but let the Meeting hear this; he prayed

their attention, and, if they did not now agree with him, he was confident that they would do so in a short time—that there could be no effectual reduction of taxation—no effectual relief afforded to the country, until they reduced the whole of the national debt. They had been told, and truly, that the present amount of taxation was near 70 millions a year. Now how were they to reduce it? Suppose that they had reduced half the army, and half the Navy, and all the Civil List, and all, or a great proportion of public places and emoluments, still they could not bring the expenditure of the country down to 40,000,000*l.*; so that, in fact, there would still be a difference of more than 20,000,000*l.* between our present expenditure and that of 1792. The Noble Lord and Hon. Baronet said, they would pay to the last moment,—did they mean to say they would go on paying till they were dead and stiff? Or did they mean to go on till each Englishman shall appear like the famished and forlorn picture of Ireland, hung lately up before the King at the Opera House? Ah! no—they meant no such thing—they only used words, the meaning of which they did not clearly understand. If, indeed, the Noble Lord meant to pay till he came to his last shilling, he might certainly pay it; but he (Mr. Cobbett) must take leave to assure him that he would come to the pack. The Honourable Gentleman, after observing that as far as he was concerned he was little affected by taxation, as he used but few articles subject to duties, observed that the cause of Reform was mainly injured by the necessity of keeping up a large standing army, to enforce the collection of the Revenue. This evil the Parliament would gladly reduce, were it not that we tack a rider to it—we say we shall have Reform—in fact the Boroughmongers stood between the nation and its happiness. They did not know what to do—they said, “Why the devil should we be deprived of the influence of our boroughs?” But he answered this by saying, “Why the devil should the people of England be obliged to pay all these taxes?” He was anxious to support the Petition, because he was anxious to prevent the child in the cradle from being mortgaged to the Jews and Jobbers of ‘Change-alley. With this view he would move, in addition to the Petition, a Rider, with a view to prevent all the useful classes of Society from being robbed by a set of Jews and Jobbers, who had always in their mouths the cry of national faith and national honour, while they were anxious only to promote their sordid interests, and their selfish and ungenerous views. He concluded by proposing that the following be tacked as a Rider to the Petition:—

“And your Petitioners beg leave likewise most humbly to pray, that your Honourable House will cause a just reduction of the interest of the National Debt, as soon as you have completed a Reform of your Honourable House.”

The Earl of DARNLEY said, that he had never before had the pleasure of seeing the gentleman who had last spoken—a gentleman who has known to every body by his writings and for whose powers of mind he is in common with the rest of the world felt great respect. In answer to what that gentleman observed, he felt it necessary to state, that it would in his mind be unfair in those persons who had supported the extravagant projects of Ministers, to turn round and say “now we are in distress, and are determined to pay so much in the pound.” He (Lord D.) as an honest man, was of opinion that they were bound to pay their public and private debts as long as they were able.

Mr. COBBETT said he had spoken delicately on the subject of Reform; but if the Noble Lord forced him to it, he must say, that in his opinion, every man who might be forced to take arms in defence of that Noble Lord's property, was deserving of a vote in the elections of those persons by whom his life and his property, however humble, were to be protected. It that were the case, the property of the Noble Lord would be safe; if that were the case, the freeholders of Kent would not see the disgraceful anomaly of the Electors holding one opinion, and one of their Members another (*cheers*). They would not see their Representatives, like an angry man and wife in a post chaise, one looking out of one window and one out of the other.

A Mr. BICKNELL addressed the Meeting, and recommended the exclusion of political discussion, a confidence in Parliament, and the appointment of the Committee to receive subscriptions] to relieve the distresses of the County of Kent.

After some further observations, it was decided that Mr. Cobbett's Rider should form part of the Petition; and the Petition thus added to was carried, with the exception of three or four hands, among whom was that of Lord Darnley, who could not accede to Mr. Cobbett's Amendment.

A Vote of Thanks was proposed to Mr. Hume for his able exertions in Parliament, but the high Sheriff declined putting it, as it was not included in the Requisition. It was, however, ultimately put and carried with loud applause.

Thanks were voted to the Sheriff, and the Meeting dispersed at four o'clock.

## Varieties.

### THE CUCKOO AND THE NIGHTINGALE.

To the Editor of the Examiner.

SIR,

It is singular for the Cuckoo to sing very late at night, nevertheless, she has been heard several times this season as late as ten or eleven o'clock; and on May day night I heard her sing the whole night through, without ceasing, in competition (as I believe) with the Nightingale, who was perched at a small distance, and who at four o'clock next morning gave in the contest, leaving the Cuckoo victor.—If you can take your eyes off Lord Londonderry for a moment to look at something more natural, and think proper to put in this simple record of the event, you will oblige

AN ADORER OF SINGING-BIRDS AND SPRING.

On hearing a Duet at Midnight between the Cuckoo and the Nightingale, to celebrate the Return of Spring, May 1, 1822.

'Twas May day night,—the clock struck 'leven,  
But who could go to rest?  
The silver moon was bright in heaven,  
And music charm'd the breast.

Music that's oft in Spring time heard,  
To nature's children dear,  
When Nature's favourite Minstrel-bird  
Trills wildly in the ear.

The Cuckoo on a neighbouring tree  
Felt jealous of her power's;  
“And since you sing so well,” said he,  
“For once I'll try late hours.”

Then cuckoo, cuckoo, cuckoo sang,  
With voice of human gladness;  
All round the dewy meadows rang,  
That not to hear—were madness.

The Bird of Spring perhaps was proud  
To join the Bird of summer;  
Just then—Good God!—how sweet—how loud,  
The silvery notes leapt from her!

And all her trills were exquisite,—  
So deep, so soft, so pearly,—  
She must have drank the beams of light,  
To make her sing so clearly.

The village slept, the world was still,  
The grass with dew-drops glisten'd;  
But there were other hearts to thrill,—  
The hearts of those that listen'd.

Amongst them was the “Child of Song,”  
Who May-day's beauties number's;  
By all these feather'd poets long  
Will make May-night remember'd.

Juskip, Sheffield, Beds.

\* R. Bloomfield, Author of “May-day with the Muses,” &c.

Judge Jeffries.—This official scoundrel, when Sir Thos. Armstrong was brought before him for treason, and insisted on a trial (he had been declared an outlaw) Jeffries refused it; and when Armstrong very properly insisted that he asked nothing but law, the robed ruffian told him he should have it to the full, and ordered his execution in six days!—When Jeffries went to the King at Windsor soon after (Charles the Second, that “good-natured,” “accomplished,” and “most beloved” of Monarchs) he took a ring from his finger and gave it to his guilty Agent. Such are the men whom Kings delight to honour!

Anthony Wood.—This distinguished biographer and antiquarian, when lying on his death-bed, would not for a long time believe that he was going to die,—a disbelief which those about him seemed mightily disturbed at. They at length got a friend to argue the point with him. Mr. Wood at first insisted that he was very well, and that he would visit his visitor in the evening! He yielded, however, after much debate, exclaiming “the Lord's will be done!”—His complaint was a strangury, which cut him off in his 65th year.

Taste in Dress.—Notwithstanding the distress of the times, a taste for fashionable articles is the prevailing foible, even when education has not given the power accurately to describe them.—An instance of this occurred the other day at a well-known shop in Truro, into which a young country girl entered to purchase a muslin gown. When pressed to describe the particular article she wanted, she replied with much naïveté, that she did not know exactly; but that it must be a muslin gown with a coloured tail, and things made to lappety in about the heels.—*Cornwall Gazette.*



# ASIATIC DEPARTMENT.

—185—

## Supreme Court.

The Case of Simeon Henry Boileau, *versus* James Ives Edwards, Commander of the Ship GOLCONDA, came on yesterday in the Supreme Court. It was an action brought by the Plaintiff against the Defendant, for a Breach of Contract, in having removed the Children of the Plaintiff from the Cabin originally contracted for on their behalf, and placed them in another Cabin farther forward in the Ship, for the alleged accommodation of a Passenger taken on board at Madras. After the Case had undergone a full investigation, the Plaintiff obtained a Verdict of 500 Rupees Damages and Costs. We hope our Reporter will be able to prepare his Notes of the whole for publication in to-morrow's Paper.

## Mr. Richardson's Poems.

The true end and object of poetry—it's usefulness to delight or instruct, have been so often discussed, that it would seem a work of mere supererogation for any Critic at this time of day to devote much of his attention to explain them. And yet notwithstanding this general feeling of satiety, there are few who can say they have ever met with a definition of Poetry exactly suited to their own ideas upon the subject. We are told on the one hand that to excite the imagination is the true object of poetic genius; on the other, that it seeks chiefly to delight the sense with combinations at once beautiful and unexpected;—again, that smooth flowing verse and happy terms of expression are sufficient to make any subject interesting;—and finally, that whatever pleases in the perusal, and leaves the mind occupied longer after the perusal is finished, is real poetry to all intents and purposes, whether written in verse or prose. These definitions, however, are all too general; and by attempting to conform to them our notion of poetry would at last be so diluted as to lose all its taste or spirit. The account of a new Minister or a new Fashion might be deemed a source of poetical enthusiasm. Yet it must be confessed that such is the varied nature of the feeling we would endeavour to put into a tangible shape, that no definition but a very general one can be assigned to it. Whatever prevents the mind from dwelling upon considerations of mere self is in fact of the essence of poetry; and so completely was Shakspeare himself of this opinion that he has ranged in one class the only two forms of mind that strictly come under the above description.

Lovers and madmen, have such seething brains,  
Such shaping fantasies, that apprehend  
More than cool reason ever comprehends.  
The lunatic, the lover, and the poet  
Are of imagination all compact, &c.

There is indeed one advantage attending such general definitions, it is, that by shewing poetic feeling to be so diffused throughout the world, they serve more effectually to identify the reader with the author, and make the former believe that the poet did but awaken a latent faculty that hitherto had languished for want of an occasion to exert itself. In this manner we in some measure share the credit of the writer, and a taste for poetry may be said, like the perception of beauty, to reside as much in the eye that sees it as in the form that displays it. This general power of accommodating itself to all classes of intellect constitutes one of the chief characteristics of poetry, and makes it such a universal favorite amongst all ranks. Its nature is truly republican, there is nothing *legitimate* about it—it recognises no autocrat—and fashion itself, the only kind of undue influence it experiences, has but an occasional and a temporary effect. With it, it is *Vox Populi Vox Dei*—the voice of the people alone can pronounce upon its merits. The sternest and most dogmatical reviewer is compelled to acknowledge an appeal to this tribunal, and the canons of criticism are quoted in vain. So much indeed was this an acknowledged principle with the Italian critics of the good olden time, that they united, with Tasso at their head, in decreeing the object of Poetry to be "*per dilettae e per ricreare gli animi de' la rozza moltitudine e del commune popolo*," to delight and amuse, what the Tories of the present day would call the lower orders.

But quitting these speculations for the present, it will be enough for our purpose to consider poetry as having two distinct objects in view. The first is to delight the imagination with conceptions entirely new, the second to conjure up an impressive and lively representation of past scenes. Imagination is chiefly conversant with the one, Memory with the other; but as we can conceive nothing but by the assistance of what we already possess, association of ideas is equally necessary in both. Hence descriptive and heroic poetry, relating to objects which are supposed to be familiar to us, require less imagination than memory; but Lyric poetry, carrying the mind into realms unknown, and exalting the spirit with unearthly rapture, is almost the exclusive province of imagination alone. Perhaps we should add, in order that this classification may not be deemed too confined, that that quality of imagination which does not aim so much at creating new images as at arranging new combinations of images previously known, and which, as contra-distinguished from Imagination, may be denominated Fancy, is indispensable in all.

It is of the second class of poetry above specified, that we have now to say a few words. Of all the sources of feeling arising from retrospection, there is none probably that affects the mind in description so much as sorrow. In "corporeal suffering" it seems to be a law of our nature that the most deep impression should soon be worn out, and almost utterly effaced; but in mental suffering it is far otherwise. "By the death-blow of my hope," says Lord Byron, "my memory immortal grew," and daily experience will convince most of us that a thought, word, or the most casual association is sufficient to recal at any distance of time, a recollection of mental anguish only less acute and poignant than it was at the very instant of suffering.

Feelings of this nature too, as they are more natural so are they more general, and Pity has on this account perhaps, been ever considered as one of the leading passions of the human mind. We will not here stop to enquire whether the real cause of the pleasure which is felt on reading a tale of sorrow, is in the consciousness that we are ourselves free from the distress we are contemplating; for it is not certain that this feeling would not be more grateful to a mind under actual suffering than to any other. As however writers of all classes, from Lucretius to Rochefoucault have insisted much upon this topic, it is only necessary for us to state our doubts, and to hope that a more amiable motive may yet be discovered. But, from whatever cause, it is certain that sorrow is the most fruitful source of powerful excitement that we are acquainted with. No diffusion can weaken its current or impair its strength—it is a bitter water of which all have tasted or may every instant be compelled to taste, it meets us every where, and in which ever direction we turn ourselves the revelry of a marriage or a christening comes mingled to our ears with the moaning of the sick and the wailing for the dead.

Miscetur funere vago,  
Quem pueri tollunt visentes lumen oras.  
Nec nox ulla diem, neque noctem aurora secuta est  
Quae non audierit mistos vagitibus aegris  
Ploratus, mortis comites, et funeris atri.

We have been insensibly led into these observations by the perusal of the little Volume which has lately appeared from the INDIA GAZETTE press, entitled "Miscellaneous Poems, by D. L. Richardson." In endeavouring to satisfy our own minds on the origin of that tone of pathos and deep feeling which pervades almost every part of the volume, we are aware that we have indulged in a strain of seriousness somewhat greater than the occasion would seem to justify. On our own account, we freely ask pardon of our readers for all this; but we feel that we should not be doing justice to our author, did we not go further, and distinctly allow that our preliminary remarks are calculated to affix upon his production a greater character of gloom than on perusal it will be found to merit. On this subject, we earnestly recommend our readers to form their own opinion, and as a farther inducement to them, we now proceed to give some account of the contents of the volume before us.

We have not room for many extracts, and shall therefore content ourselves with indicating the pieces that have struck us as being remarkable for their beauty, by citing the first line of each.

The book judiciously opens with some stanzas referring to the author's departure from England, some parts of which are written in a style that evinces considerable talent for description, particularly the stanza commencing, "And though no more the pilgrim's feet may stray."

There are some verses of deep feeling in the next little piece, "Farewel to the days that are gone;" but we pass them by to notice some lines in the stanzas immediately following:—the couplets

Yet few from love and life departed,  
Have wrung like thee the broken hearted;  
Oh, I have thought of thee, fair Saint,  
Till I have felt too mad to weep, &c. &c.

remind us of Dante's powerful language, when lamenting the death of Beatrice

Ma vien tristizia e doglia,  
Di sospirar, e di morir di pianto,  
E d'ogni consolar l'anima spoglia  
Chi vede nel pensiero alcuna volta  
Qual ella fu, e come essa n'è tolta!

Immediately after this we have some pretty lines addressed in an affectionate strain to a near relation on the birth of a son, but we must pass rapidly on, and have scarcely time to notice the verses to Lord Byron, written as we suppose before that noble author had descended into those comic strains which could awaken no kindred thoughts in the bosom of the writer before us.

The "Dull Calm" we think has merit, and the lines to Miss Porter are in the author's loftiest style, but he soon recurs to his favourite subject, love, unsuccessful love. The stanzas commencing "Lady, farewell! thy cruel part" are to our mind very beautiful, and in the sweetest strain of disappointed yet unchanged affection.

The verses entitled "Melancholy," and those immediately after, are a good deal in Moore's manner, and not unworthy the school of that enchanting writer.

The "Withered Flower," though the idea is not very new, we think exceedingly pretty—the opening of the first stanza has considerable poetry in it.

The lines addressed to Mrs. G. R. we do not profess to understand. The poet seems a little confused in his notions of personal identity, and writes at once in the first and third person, in his own and in his muse's name. The sentence beginning "Oh let this strain endear" is besides, to us, quite incomprehensible.

The "Warrior's Farewell" and the stanzas "Hail to the Brave" are in a style which we should be glad to see the author more frequently adopt; and "The Courts of oppression are crowded" comes under the same description, notwithstanding something rather unsatisfactory in the first strophe.

The "Evening Reflexions" bring to our mind some kindred thoughts in Thompson—

The weary clouds  
Slow meeting mingle into solid gloom  
Now while the drowsy world, &c. &c.

The turn of thought too, assisted probably by the structure of the verse, remind us too forcibly of Gray's Elegy, so much so, that it almost looks like imitation.

There are some exquisite stanzas in the first of the pieces entitled Fragments, and we are quite certain that if our author would often indulge himself in that style he would be very successful. A Poet, it has been said, should take as much pains to form his imagination as a Philosopher in cultivating his understanding. We therefore recommend our author to make frequent trials in the manner now alluded to, and we are convinced he will ere long reap a noble reward. Nor do we see (for after all

we would fain wean him from the melancholy muse under whom he has been reared) why the unsuccessful "attempt" should preclude any further efforts in *ottava rima*. That stanza, from the frequent recurrence of the same rhyme, is highly favourable to abrupt transition, and indeed appears so directly to invite it, that notwithstanding Barry Cornwall's objections, we are inclined to think a fertile imagination would have little difficulty in succeeding with it, at least in most heroic or burlesque poetry.

Some of the sonnets are pretty—we particularly notice that addressed to a lady weeping—"How dearer far than day"—"Misfortune's withering hand," and perhaps the best of all, the last.

The language of these little poems is in general pure and correct, some little inaccuracies however we shall remark, trusting to the Author's candour to appreciate the justice of our observations. We doubt whether the verb to *sojourn* be ever used without either an adverb or a preposition, see page 4, and, in the next line, we do not think "*guile*" is English. The line p. 29 "for thee the fond hope" &c. is rather lame, probably a repetition of the word *still* leaving out, *the*, would improve it. "*Murkiness of lot*" p. 30 is not a pleasing phrase, "*berobes*" at page 100 may possibly find supporters, but the "*radiance of a ray*" at page 110 we are afraid must be pronounced tautology.

We now take leave of this little Volume, and we part with it with grateful acknowledgements for the pleasure it has afforded us. There is we think something inexpressibly moving in the spectacle of a young Officer stationed in a remote part of this country,—such a country too!—beguiling the tedium of his leisure hours, and varying the dull routine of his official duties, by writing verses so full of imagination and feeling, and which so strikingly display the power of his muse to transport him to other climes, and so completely to blend his existence with that of distant friends, as to impart as lively a sympathy in their joys and sorrows as if his solitude had been peopled with living images of the scenes he celebrates. Those "lingering looks" too, which from time to time he casts towards England, and "that sad thrilling hour which heard his last farewell," have, we confess, a great charm in our eyes. Should it be the fate of the production before us to travel to the land of our Fathers, few will peruse the portion now alluded to without recalling Sir Walter Scott's beautiful lines, and the affecting recollections which such songs of sorrow never fail to produce,

Oft have I listened and stood still  
As it came softened up the hill,  
And deemed it the lament of men  
Who languished for their native glen;  
And thought how sad would be such sound,  
On Susquehanna's swampy ground,  
Kentucky's wood-encumbered brake,  
Or wild Ontario's boundless lake,  
Where heart-sick exiles, in the strain,  
Recalled fair Scotland's hills again!

and, let us add, without feeling their hearts yearn for the sufferings of their expatriated countrymen.

#### CALCUTTA BAZAR RATES, NOVEMBER 11, 1822.

	BUY	SELL
Remittable Loans, .....	Rs. 20 4	19 12
Unremittable ditto, .....	14 0	13 10
Bills of Exchange on the Court of Directors, for } 12 Months, dated 31st of December 1821,..... }	28 0	27 0
Ditto, for 12 Months, dated 30th of June 1822,....	26 0	25 0
Ditto, for 18 Months, dated 30th of April,.....	23 8	22 8
Bank Shares,.....	4700 0	4600 0
Spanish Dollars, per 100,.....	206 0	205 8
Notes of Good Houses, for 6 Months, bearing Interest, at 5 per cent.		
Government Bills, Discount.....		at 3-8 per cent.
Loans on Deposit of Company's Paper, for 1 to 3 months, at 4 per cent.		

#### HIGH WATER AT CALCUTTA THIS DAY.

	M. M.
Morning,.....	3 30
Evening,.....	3 56



**Deer.**

*To the Editor of the Journal.*

SIR,  
It is shocking to witness the cruelty of tying Deer by a rope to a pen in the Cathedral Church yard; and I am sure that when the owners of these animals are made acquainted with the torment these poor creatures suffer from being baited by Dogs, they will dispose of them in some other way. I have seen these poor Deer undergoing this pleasing result of being a Pet three different times.

I am, &c.

MR. MEANWELL.

**Public Regulations.**

TO THE MAGISTRATES OF CALCUTTA.

GENTLEMEN,

It is not often you are addressed through the public Papers, but when the object is to call your attention to a very great nuisance, or a very gross neglect, the intention is twofold; in the first place, the public know that the complaint has been made; and in the next, they will know if such has been remedied; if so, your exertions will have its due praise, and otherwise, the neglect will be duly blamed.

In so large and populous a City, there is much room for improvement, particularly in that department more immediately under your care; I allude to the *Public Conveyances*, which ply the streets under no controul, order, or regularity.

In the first place, I shall remark on the *Ticca Palanquins*, which are so filthy and dirty inside, that scarcely a respectable person can with any pleasure go into them; your first care should be as in London, to have *An Inspector* of all *Ticca Palanquins*. Hackeries of all descriptions, and *Dingys* also should be regularly numbered in some conspicuous place, and each should pay a small fee for a license, which would provide for all expenses attending the same. Particular parts of the Town should be pointed out as stands for *Palkees* and Hackeries, which should ply at stated hours, say from 6 A. M. to 6 P. M.

It should be the duty of the Inspector to hear all complaints daily, on the part of the public, and he should be empowered to punish by fines or otherwise; he should inspect all *Palanquins* and Hackeries monthly, to ascertain their cleanliness and soundness, and he should particularly take care that every Hackery had its wheels regularly greased, which would prevent that daily treat of Musical Wheels, to the admiring and tasteful inhabitants of this metropolis.

In the next place the *Dingys* come under our inspection. At some Ghauts there are numbers, at others none; they are neither registered or numbered, and they will come when called or not, just as they please; whoever has had occasion to cross the River at night, will be fully convinced of this; and yet, this is for the Public Accommodation! These should all be placed under the controul of the Inspector, who should station certain Boats at each Ghaut to prevent disappointments.

In consequence of no established rates of charge, disputes are endless between the employer and the employed; this should be also remedied, and a list of rates published under the authority of the Inspector.

If you, Gentlemen, as Guardians of the City, will but take these circumstances into consideration, something like order and regularity will be observed, where now there is nothing but chaos and confusion. I am sure it need only be publicly pointed out, to be publicly remedied by you.

I am, Gentlemen, your most obedient Servant,

Nov. 4, 1822.

PRO BONO PUBLICO.

**Lazaretto-Beggars.**

*To the Editor of the Journal.*

SIR,

Sometime ago I recollect reading an advertisement, to refund the money, collected by a Agency House in town, to build a "Lazaretto," similar to those in Europe; but as the contributions fell short, this object could not be attained. Would it not be proper to lay out whatever has been collected, (of which however no statement was published) for the purpose of building a Work House for the "Christian Beggars" who pester the streets leading to the Portuguese Church? I do not suppose those who contributed to build a "Lazaretto," will receive back their mite, once laid out for charitable purposes.

The sanction of Government could be obtained to compel these Beggars, of which there are a few to avail themselves of such an accommodation provided for them, and mendacity would entirely cease, at least with those who can work for their livelihood, amongst the *Christians*, and the Natives too, would take the lead, and follow the above plan, of whom there are many well disposed, to House their Brethren in distress.

Your obedient Servant,

A CONSTANT READER OF NEWS.

**A Lover of Equity.**

*To the Editor of the Journal.*

SIR,

Nothing is so true but that opinions differ. What A CATHOLIC declines admitting as an act of private friendship, sacred in its character, though done for a public good, is and will ever be viewed by me in another light; and I still consider, that if I assist a friend in penning a letter, my vanity and egotism should never be suffered to make me blazon it forth to mankind, to serve any purpose, and least of all when its disclosure can add no support to an untenable cause.

It may be true that the act alluded to originated in a desire to obtain from Government a permanent provision for one of the Catholic Clergymen, for assistance afforded to the Soldiers in Fort William, Dum Dum, &c.; but it appears rather mysterious, that after the application was planned for the Vicar, and the grant "actually made" to him, that he should have declined it; It is further somewhat awkward to reconcile the CATHOLIC's subsequent proceedings and assertion; for on the Vicar's declining what the planner had got him to ask for, this zealous private friend unwilling that the boon of Government should be thrown away, urged and assisted one of his Coadjutors to secure the refused grant, and which he now says is "an advantage in the Vicar's hands to give to any one who might be able to discharge the duty!" It is not my business to smoothen any contradictory or awkward matter; but I will beg leave to express my doubt of the correctness of this last assertion. I do not see why the Vicar who refused what he had offered to him on application, should have any command over it; nor am I satisfied that the grant from Government being *personal*, (and which I understand the present Gentleman receiving it, obtained without the Vicar's intervention, a point of the CATHOLIC cannot be ignorant of, as he has declared himself to have been the secret mainspring in the business) the allowance is viewed in the light in which it is now put forward, or that it will be continued to the next without a fresh application.

My respondent seems to be indifferent to what he introduced in his letters, thereby forcing the exposure of his inconsistencies. I thought, from having heard of his great talents, that he would have shewn himself more solid than he appears to be.

Your obedient Servant,

November 9, 1822.

A LOVER OF EQUITY.

## Colonization.

To the Editor of the Journal.

Sir,

It is pleasing to see among the extracts from the English Papers in your JOURNAL, how ably this subject is handled in England. One would suppose that we should be acquainted with the facts relating thereto, by our locality in India; but I take it for granted that as birds of passage we either know or care very little about the Colonization of India, or it would be oftener, and more ably treated of.

How gratifying the picture presented by you, in your JOURNAL of yesterday, as to what India might be, and what she now is; she only wants inter; rise, skill, and capital, to make her as productive as all Europe put together. If Great Britain from 33,000,000 of acres produced a Revenue of £80,000,000, what a paltry Revenue of £20,000,000 only, does India realize from 800,000,000 acres of land!!

I do not agree with SPECTATOR, who thinks the Merchants of Calcutta a set of fools, because when they were called on to vote resolutions regarding their Sugar concerns, they did not make Colonization a primary object, as I think that subject of importance enough to call for a Petition by itself, and not to be smuggled in among the Resolutions of a Sugar Petition. I hope SPECTATOR will stir them up to do something of the kind, as they are certainly very lukewarm in general regarding those matters.—I am, Sir, Your's, &c.

Nov. 4, 1822.

## Medicine.

To the Editor of the Journal.

Sir,

I am not at all in the secret of MERCATOR's letter; at least in order to make it to me intelligible it requires a key.

Does he mean to banter the retiring M. D. or all those who cannot follow, for want of the silver, his example. Let him speak out—there are no English Physicians here; and we find the Edinbro', Aberdeen and St. Andrew Diplomatist's answer every purpose—Physic is at best but a game of experimental skill, and at worst but a game of accidental (qy. accidental) chance.

Occidental indeed, for when our friend G'l Blas returned to Valladolid, he exclaimed to his Secretary thus—"Child! I practised physic a long time in this city, and my conscience upbraids me with it at this moment—Methinks all the patients whom I kill'd come out of their tombs and seem ready to tear me to pieces," but he is comforted when he reflects upon the common indifference of these licensed —, and that his old master, Doctor Sangrado, whose practice he faithfully followed, never suffered from remorse—nay even twenty failures or rather twenty deaths of a day. Gil Blas goes on to observe, "never lead him to suspect the error to be in his remedies; but that every mother's son of them died, because they had not been drenched with hot-water and blooded enough."

It would be good for mankind, if the attendant Physician's name, as well as the patient, who died, were always inserted in the Obituary, or engraved on their tomb-stones, then an M. D. might require no other Epitaph than his name; but I am now rambling, and as unintelligible, perhaps, by this time, as my friend MERCATOR; test, however, he should recriminate or retort, I beg leave to say I mean nothing.

Your's, &amp;c.

NIHIL.

P.S.—It is not amusing to me to compare the conversations I have listened to with the above account of Sangrado,—remedies change, but with no benefit to mankind. Sangrado's patients died, because they did not live long enough to bear more bleeding and more drenching; and every man will bring to recollection the wise shake of some M. D.'s noddle, and his "if we had had more time to throw in a quantum sufficit of calomel, and he had bled more freely we should have saved him."

## Distress in Ireland.

## ADDITIONAL SUBSCRIPTIONS TO THE FUND.

Names.	Sums.	Names.	Sums.
Arthur Jones, .....	1 0	Serj. Simon Armstrong, ..	16
A. Mackenzie .....	100	Private Jos. Lord, (Gren. Comp.) .....	10
Mr. Thomson, of Berham-pore, .....	25	Serj. John Dudley, do...	8
R. C. Glynn, .....	100	Private Jos. Green, do...	5
Mrs. Bird, .....	50	Do. Michael Roger, do...	5
Lieut. Col. Bird, .....	50	Do. Wm. Baker do ....	3
Asst. Surgeon Allen, ...	25	Do. Patrick Ma reany, do.	3
Cutlack Subscriptions.			
Colonel Carpenter, ....	200	Do. Patrick Nulty, do...	3
C. Beecher, .....	200	Additional for the Catho-lic Soldiers over and above their 5 days pay each, .....	50
Thos. Pakenham, .....	200	Officers.	
W. Blunt .....	200	Liet. Col. McGregor, five days pay and allow-ces, .....	200
William Forrester, ...	200	Lieut. Chadwick, do...	50
Major Phipps, .....	200	Lieut. Stovendon, do...	50
W. Dent, .....	100	Lieut. S artford, do ....	50
William Wilkinson, ...	100	Ensign DelaRoche, do...	22
Edward Stirling, .....	50	Lt. and Adj. Carmicha-el, do .....	80
Captain J. Pester, .....	20	Major Fuller, .....	40
Captain J. P. Griffen, ..	32	Captain Graham, .....	50
Captain J. H. Littler, ...	64	Captain Pitman, .....	32
Richard Beecher, .....	50	Captain Mathers, .....	16
G. Beecher, .....	30	Captain Cowper, .....	32
J. Allen (Depy. Comy.)..	70	Captain Pennesfather, ..	32
John Allen, .....	30	Lieutenant Clutterbuck, ..	20
R. Eaton, .....	20	Lieutenant Manners, ...	20
Maj. G. Sarjent, 7th N. I.	100	Lieutenant Lukis, .....	20
Captain G. Spoilissy, do.	100	Lieutenant Burn, .....	30
Lt. J. H. Mackinlay, do.	32	Lieutenant Pitman, .....	20
Lieut. S. L. Thornton, do.	20	Lieutenant Griffiths, ...	25
Lt. G. H. Edwards, do...	30	Lieutenant Williams, ...	8
Ens. W. M. N. Sturt, do..	50	Lieutenant Vincent, ...	25
Asst. Surgeon O. Wray, do	50	Lieutenant Coventry, ..	16
Ensign C. H. Cobbe, do	20	Lieut. Chichester, .....	16
Ens. A. C. Dennistown, do	20	Ensign Murray, .....	2
Capt. Macleod, Cut. Leg.	32	Ensign Macdonald, ....	16
Asst. Surgeon J. Thom-son, 7th N. I. ....	32	Paymaster J. Wright, ...	30
Lieut. W. H. Wake, do.	20	Quarter Mr. W. Ellary, ..	30
Lieutenant G. Rawlinson, (artillery) .....	20	Surgeon J. Hume, .....	50
Asst. Surgeon W. Mit-chelson, .....	20	Asst. do. Wm. Thomson, ..	32
Subscriptions of H. M.'s 59 Regt.			
Non Comd. Officers and Privates, H. M.'s 59th, 5 day's pay each, ....	1678	Asst. do. F. Sivewright ..	21
Hospital Steward A. Mon-roce, besides his 5 days pay as Serjeant, ....	16	Total, .... 5,630	
Mr. Beale, Apothecary to the Regt. ....	16	Sums already published 1,05653	
Calcutta, Nov. 9, 1822.		Grand Total, ..... 1,11,283	
		B. ROBERTS, Treasurer.	

## Death.

At Mhow, in Malwa, on the 27th ultimo, Lieutenant THOMAS GRAY, 2d Troop H. B. Artillery. Whose sudden and melancholy death has excited the liveliest feelings of sorrow and regret in his brother Officers and all who knew him. By his horse falling back with him on the 24th ultimo, his thigh was fractured;—Symptoms of extravasation of blood in the head were evinced in the evening, and thenceforward he lingered in a state of insensibility till he died.—"Boast not thyself of to-morrow; for thou knowest not what a day may bring forth."

## CURRENT VALUE OF GOVERNMENT SECURITIES.

Remittable, .....	Premium .....	19 8 a 20 0
Non-Remittable, .....	ditto, .....	13 6 a 13 12



# ASIATIC DEPARTMENT.

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## Indigo Planters.

To the Editor of the Journal.

SIR,

It is with much regret that I see my *cærulean* brethren COPPER and BLUE, after so forcible a description of the evils occasioned by our being restricted to treat with faithless ryots for the produce of their fields instead of being permitted to purchase the fields themselves, conclude with proposing the strange remedy of praying for more restrictions, and additional infringements on the principles of political economy. I confess I cannot think that their *circles* with diameters of 12 or 20 miles within which they would establish a strict monopoly in favour of each Planter against his subject ryots, a more just and rational expedient than the *parallelograms* by means of which Mr. OWEN would expel vice and poverty from the face of the earth. The circular policy has no tendency whatever to correct or relieve the poverty, vices, and ignorance of the ryots, from which the present incessant recurrence of frauds, litigations and losses must necessarily continue, so long as there is any restraint on the application of the Planter's capital and skill. The free exercise of these resources in co-operation with the existing laws for the protection of property and punishment of crime, would gradually substitute order for confusion, and competence for indigence.

Nor can I think better of BLUE's scheme of Accounts Current on stamped paper between the mahajons and the ryots, unaccompanied by any plan for improving the moral and intellectual faculties and habits of the parties, especially those of the thoughtless and improvident ryot. It looks too much like the remedy for famine which once emanated from a Welsh King, who, when he was informed that his subjects were dying of hunger, replied, *why don't they eat bread and cheese?*

Why not Petition at once for the repeal of that *by-law* of the East India Company which prohibits Europeans from being concerned in the purchase or farming of land? Here is a remedy (and there is no other) simple, practicable, altogether unobjectionable, and perfectly adequate to its object.

November 11, 1822.

VIOLET.

## Variety of Amusements

To the Editor of the Journal.

SIR,

In the hot and rainy seasons many people complain of want of amusement. I am anxious to supply the deficiency, and shall therefore point out some kinds which they may enjoy any day in the year. If I have delayed it till the cold season has set in, when every one is less at a loss how to employ his time, it was because I expected others would have afforded their assistance. Some are partial to Horse Races. These, however, afford amusement but for a few days at Calcutta, where there is but little running: they take place only in the cold season, and seldom begin before December.

**Boat Races.**—Five or six years ago there were some Sailing Matches, which attracted a concourse of spectators who seemed gratified with the sight. We are not likely to see many such, as the wind seldom blows with the requisite degree of strength. It is sometimes too violent, but in general, especially in the hot season there is too little of it. Rowing Matches may take place at any season, and are therefore more adapted to the climate than the former.

If Boat Races of either kind were to be encouraged, it might tend to the improvement of that branch of naval architecture called boat building, and to render the boat people more active and expert.

There would be no want of boats, &c. as Manjees and Daudies would be eager, for a trifling reward, to engage in such contents, and boat racing will be found to be a cheap kind of pastime for those who are fond of gambling, they may stake as much

upon boats as they now do upon horses, without any of the ties being at the expence of keeping them.

**Pigeon Races.**—Cavanilles in speaking of the Spanish Pigeons says:—As to the *Azules de rasa* (*Columba tabellaria* Sin. Carriers) they are made use of here as well as in Asia as messengers, but they are much oftener the subject of bets and wagers and Pigeon Races; for which they are well qualified from their attachment to their native place or their ordinary place of residence.

**Pigeon Fanciers**, or those who are anxious to collect all the varieties of Pigeons, will find some amusement here, as I have been informed that about twenty different kinds may be purchased in the bazars, including the Crested, Rough Footed, Turbit, Shaker, Cropper Tumbler, Powter, Peacock, &c.

**Steam Boat Races.**—In the course of a year or two we may expect to see Steam boat races.

**Archery.**—Archery might be added to the amusements of the Cold Season.

## Indigo Planters.

DEAR SIR,

To the Editor of the Bengal Hurkaru.

Should the enclosed extract of a letter received in Town, from an Indigo Planter, (whose residence in the Country is not more than one hundred coss from Calcutta,) be worth a place in your valuable paper, I trust you will have no objection to give it insertion. I am, Dear Sir, your constant Reader, and a very old Subscriber,

Calcutta 7th November, 1822.

GOOD BLUE.

"It is really to be lamented, that there exists no protecting Regulation for so valuable a branch of Trade, as that of Indigo, so as to effectually prevent new Establishments being erected within the *Short distance of three or four coss*, of Old Factories, and I should think the expediency of such a measure cannot otherwise than be apparent to the Agents in Calcutta; to their constituents the Planters, it is clearly so, and I vouch for it, were the Magistrates, Collectors, and Registers of the Zillahs, asked for their several opinions on the subject, an answer favourable to the measure would be the result.

"If a check is not speedily put to the erecting of new Factories in the midst of the cultivation of old ones, be assured that ere long, the Agent, Planter, Ryot, Zemindar, and eventually Government, will be sufferers to a serious degree. For instance, the new Establishment gets up a cultivation from Ryots, already deeply involved with the old Factories; That the Ryots taking such new advances, act wholly inconsistent with their own interest, is proved thus: viz. When a new Factory is projected, the Mahajons in the neighbourhood combine in a deep conspiracy against the old Establishments by preventing the Ryots from settling their accounts. The Ryots are involved with their Mahajons, to an amount perhaps fifty times beyond their just debts in consequence of the nefarious manner the Mahajons render accounts to the Ryots. The Ryots so circumstanced invariably lend themselves to the nefarious machinations of the Mahajons on such occasions, and when the plot is matured, and the projected Establishment ready with the necessary funds, away the Ryots proceed headed by their Mahajons to the new Establishment, Plant a *Bambos* "the usual signal for a new Factory," and at one haul take an advance of say 2000 Rupees; out of which, the Ryots may perhaps obtain 200 Rupees:

Now mark the result: the Ryots are bound to settle their accounts with the old Establishment, and the servants of such old Establishments will not give up their claim to the lands they have all along got measured off to them: quarrels of a most serious nature become the consequence to the great annoyance of the magistrate, and peace of the neighbourhood of such new Establishments; and prosecutions upon prosecutions by both old and new Establishments, are resorted to, and the Ryots in the end, are obliged to fly taking with them whatever they can, leaving all parties (except Mahajons) in the lurch, and the country a waste. It is an easily proved fact, that a disbursement of no less than from one hundred and twenty to one hundred and thirty Lac of Rupees goes through the hands of the Planter annually enhancing at every Zemindar's *Kist* the land Revenue; nay its very salvation in most places where Indigo is grown to any extent. And as it is an equally known fact, that a quantity not exceeding 100,000 *mannds* is equal to the annual consumption of the whole world, it therefore becomes a duty imperative in the agents in general to use their best exertions and interest, in carrying into effect a Petition from themselves and constituent Planters to Government on the subject, as the only mode of protecting so truly valuable a trade.

The following extracts from Mortimer's treatise on Commerce, page 65, is somewhat analogous to our case: In speaking of new projected Establishments, it says: "The clashing of interests should like-

wise be particularly avoided as well as the partialities of enthusiasm and other prejudices, to set up a manufactory in opposition to another already established on the same spot, of which no well founded complaints are made, and when two such undertakings cannot possibly succeed, is ungenerous and dishonourable in the new undertakers, and as hazardous on the part of the managers, as it is impolitic on the part of Government, to countenance such rivalry, which may be the destruction of both, and annihilate the art or manufacture entirely."

"As I have animadverted on the conduct of the Mahajons, I here take leave to mention, that it is worthy the notice and serious consideration of Government to pass a Regulation, obliging the Mahajons to render on stamp paper an annual account to the Ryot, stating on the debit side all sums of money, quantities of paddy and other grains, paid and delivered to the Ryot, with the dates of such payment of money and delivery of grain; and on the credit side, all sums of money, quantity of paddy, and produce of other crops delivered and paid by the Ryot into the hands of the Mahajons, with dates of such payments and delivery, together with a separate receipt for the same when paid and delivered; and when examined and found correct by the Ryot, the amount of such account current to be Registered in the Register's Court, of the several Zillahs with a fee attached to be paid by the Mahajon. Such a Regulation would without doubt ameliorate the condition of the Ryots, augment the Revenue of the Country, and correct and arrest in a great measure the abominable usury practised by the Mahajon on the poor cultivators of the soil who never obtain a faithful account from them, for the fruits of their labour."

"The foregoing observations emanate from the hint of a man who is the Ryot's friend, and staunch advocate of the general principle of free trade; but if extension is to be made in the cultivation of Indigo, in God's name, let the new Speculator lay down factories in situations susceptible of improvement and there let him clear way Jungle, settle Ryots, and enjoy the fruits of his labour and outlay; and not project new Establishments in the midst of cultivations when the Jungle has been cleared away by the honest industry and enormous expense of others who are now beginning to reap the benefit of their unwearied labour, risk and heavy expense. Indigo Planters are obliged to use stamps in every account with the Ryot be it for ever so small a sum: why then should the Mahajons be exempted in settling their annual accounts with the Ryots? I refer to the remarks on the Mahajony system contained in No. of the FRIEND OF INDIA, in which the subject is clearly and fully treated."

"Such regulations as I have suggested could not fail being a great blessing to the Ryots and their families, as it would in a great degree keep them honest to their contracts with the old Establishments, where they would at all times meet with protection, at once put down these fraudulent transactions and combinations of the Mahajons, and last not least, secure to the Zemindars an easy collection of the land revenue, and to the magistrate a great relief in his Police department."

### The Calcutta European Female Orphan Asylum.

A Fifth Report of that truly excellent Institution the European Female Orphan Asylum having been published within a few days back, we deem it our duty to notice it with a view of making the merits of the Institution more generally known. The Report itself is sensibly and clearly written, and proves to the satisfaction of any reasonable mind, that the purposes for which the European Orphan Asylum was originally founded have been already crowned with great success. To keep it always in the state of active usefulness in which it now happily operates, must be a consummation devoutly to be wished for by the Christian and philanthropist. To do this, it is necessary that the Funds should often be replenished, and constantly kept up in a state fit to meet the demands made upon them. Hitherto they have thrived extremely well;—and the difficulties of the first large outlays that generally attend an establishment in its infancy, having been got well over, it is to be hoped that the Institution will continue to prosper by the kind aid of the community in general. We would fain interest our readers as much as possible in favor of this Asylum, where the poor Orphan of the British Soldier finds a refuge from the dangers of idleness and ignorance, the snares of vice and the horrors of want. It is an admirable School where not only the lessons of religion and the principles of morality are taught and instilled; but where the mind is moulded to the useful purposes of life, and habits of discipline, and industry practically enjoined.

The number of children actually under charge of the Institution is sixty-four, and the Report remarks that generally speaking they enjoy excellent health, a circumstance which is attributable under Providence "to the unwearied and judicious attention of the Mistress to the health of the girls, and especially to the skill and attention of the Medical attendant." It is proper to observe, that Dr. Brown kindly gives his attendance to the Institution gratuitously. The Lancasterian plan is not forgotten, accordingly some of the elder girls sufficiently advanced and qualified, lighten the labours of the Mistress, by undertaking some of

the inferior departments of the School. One of these Mary Anne Jackson, (53d Regiment) has acquitted herself so well that she has been raised from her class and appointed Assistant Teacher. After noticing some necessary outlays upon the buildings of the Asylum, the Report proceeds:—

"It is a subject of great thankfulness, that in adverting to these new outlays, the Committee can report favorably of their Funds. The balance against the Asylum is now reduced to a few hundred rupees. Those who have watched the origin and progress of this Institution, must consider it as affording an honorable proof of the disposition that exists in the country, to support plans of benevolence: and as an instance, amongst many others, of that marked Providential support which has upheld the Orphan's cause. In the year 1817, a debt of 37,500 rupees was incurred by the purchase of the Asylum Premises, with no other prospect of repayment than that which arose out of the nature of the case itself, and confidence in the Divine blessing. In the short interval that has elapsed, that *whole debt has been discharged*—other debts incurred by new erections have also been nearly liquidated; so that, after paying all the extraordinary and current expenses of the School, the small sum of about 200 rupees is the balance remaining due."

The Supreme Government, it will be recollected, granted a monthly allowance of 200 rupees to the Institution. The Marchioness of Hastings from the beginning has given it her most cordial patronage, and several ladies of the Presidency have followed her truly noble example in taking a personal interest in it; and there can be no doubt that without their united fostering care it never could have attained its present flourishing condition. A wholesome system of surveillance has been established;—a journal of behaviour is kept up, and the commendations or censures of the Committee at their monthly meetings, tend to keep in force constant habits of self control, and general propriety of conduct. The Managers advert to the kind and able labours of General Nicolls, (the late Quarter Master General of his Majesty's Forces in India) for the good of the Asylum in terms of well merited thankfulness. In the Appendix of the Report is a copy of a circular letter written by that benevolent and gallant man to the Commanding Officers of Corps, entreating their good offices for the Asylum. The practical propositions in the circular, and the solicitude that breathe through it for the benefit of the Institution, reflect the greatest credit upon the head and heart of the writer. Recommending it once more to the consideration, and support of our readers and the benevolent public in general; we for the present take leave of the European Female Orphan Asylum with the sincerest good wishes for its welfare.

### Lady Patroness—THE MOST NOBLE THE MARCHIONESS OF HASTINGS

#### Committee of Lady Managers.

Mrs. BALLARD.	Mrs. MILNER.
Mrs. CUNNINGHAM.	Mrs. MONTAGU.
Mrs. ELLERTON.	Mrs. SEALY.
Mrs. LAPRIMAUDAYE.	Mrs. H. SHAKESPEAR.
Mrs. MACNAB.	Mrs. THOMASON.

Secretary—Mrs. LAPRIMAUDAYE.

Head Mistress—Mrs. SCHMID.

Treasurer—Messrs. ALEXANDER and Co.

Chaplain—Reverend DEOCAR SCHMID.

Medical Attendant—R. BROWN, Esq.

#### Trustees of Landed Property.

W. B. BAYLEY, Esq.	G. SAUNDERS, Esq.
J. W. SHERER, Esq.	Rev. T. THOMASON.

Assistant to the Mistress—MARY JACKSON.

### Commercial Reports.

We have been favored with the following Extract of a private letter dated Boston, 10th July 1822:—"Most of the Indigo imported here, has been re-exported to Russia, Holland, Hamburg, &c. where the quotations are very high. Sugars are now lower than ever in the West Indies, and may not improve till the cultivation is diminished. Coffee is steady, and many ships are going to Batavia, in the hope of getting it there; failing that, they are desired to proceed to Calcutta for Indigo. The Ships going direct for the latter article expect to buy at 220 to 230: I doubt if it will be within 50 to 60 of these prices. Cotton is lower here by 10 per cent. than last year: the crop is uncommonly abundant, and the cultivation extending as rapidly as ever. The inferior sorts can be shipped from Carolina and Louisiana, at 9 to 10 cents per lb. say 16 Rupees per mannd, on board, and worth 40 to 50 per cent. more than Bengals."—Hurkuru.



Address to Mr. Harrington.

To the distinguished and virtuous Friend of the Rights of the Poor, and of the maintenance of Justice, no less than the Scourge of the Oppressor.

THE WORTHY AND RESPECTED JOHN HERBERT HARRINGTON, ESQ. &c. &c.—In whose person is exhibited the substance of all the virtues of life which whatever may be said of them by the able pen of the eloquent, far outstrip all description; while in recounting the least of the numberless of that universally amiable object of esteem, the memory, hand, and tongue of each individual must alike fail.

To say that his enlightened and penetrating genius would remove all difficulties and dispel the mists of ignorance is but the naked fact, and merely to be expected. Neither can the generosity of a "Hatin Tacc" or the liberality of "Mounn (bin) Tueedah" be brought with propriety into comparison with his own. That the proof of these assertions exists on evidence the most clear and conclusive will presently appear.

Whensoever any of the learned have proposed some kindly question on a given subject, scarcely has he made known the nature of his enquiry, when the true state of the case flashes instantaneously into his mind, and by its communication removes all doubts on every subject however intricate, besides throwing farther lights upon the point which had never been anticipated by the propounder of the query.

In every transaction connected with the Revenue and Judicial affairs of Government from the first period of this Gentleman's arrival in the country, so ably and successfully has he entered in to the spirit of his duties, that the experienced Native Officers with all their acuteness and practice in these matters, bow with implicit acquiescence in his superior penetration; while his judicious regulations serve as a standing code to the intelligent on all occasions. In the preparative arrangements for the establishment of the latter, he has indentified the interests of the Hon'ble Company with the happiness of their subjects; and so happily has he combined equity and justice with the chastisement of the oppressor, that by simply complying with the dictates of the enactments, right and wrong are readily discerned; and (according to the proverb) a creature defenceless as "an ant is secured from the attacks of his neighbor, tho' venomous as the snake; and, the tender rose leaf from the piercing thorn." In no instance is the advantage of the state sought for incompatibly with the security of the people.

So general is the applause excited by the justice and integrity of this upright character, whom a Nowsheewan might have envied, that throughout the existing annals of the historic page; not one among the noble of former times is mentioned as equal or comparable to him: yet in all ages men are wont to acknowledge the maintenance of equity and repression of injustice as the ultimate design of all law.

Of no former judge is it there recorded that he left the conflicting parties mutually satisfied in the end; though such has been the result in matters which have come before the sagacious and prudent personage; and not as was usually the case; viz. that the successful party should be gratified, while the vanquished remained dissatisfied.

The cause of this is, that notwithstanding the perturbation of mind naturally excited from a sense of awe while in the presence of the Judge, no one complainant is prevented from bringing forward whatever is in his mind, or detailing it at length in any way whatsoever at the bar: Nay more—it is by this person's express and uniform desire, that none need be anxious lest any obstruction should be offered to the production of a single argument, or for want of due attention to any statement be it of more or less importance.

While he is speaking and conducting his enquiries, from the gentleness of his address, his words distil, as one might say, like honey from his lips; and with such readiness does he exhibit the opposite arguments of the case, as indelibly to impress them alike on the minds of the ignorant and the wise.

In the most minute and perplexing matters, he so penetrates into the case as easily to distinguish truth from falsehood; and thus he presently produces conviction in the minds of the parties; which while it relieves the victor from his anxiety, extorts from the vanquished the frank cry of (submission and defence) "The truth indeed is apparent and the falsity is exposed." (Kooran.)

Should this person be exposed to the rude language of some irascible individual in the Court, or be beset in his road thither by the importunate, no signs of anger or displeasure are seen to disturb his placid brow; but expressions full of sympathy and consolation alone escape his lips.

Not to dilate on his universal benevolence, through which, numerous widows and orphans, the cripple and palsied, the blind and

other distressed persons of all classes, have for a long time past obtained their daily, monthly, and yearly, allowances as regular pensioners of his bounty, and the many poor debtors who have been liberated from the claims of their creditors by his assistance, his purse has been liberally opened also for the temporary relief of many a suitor, who in the prosecution of his claims has been reduced to beggary and want. Various also are the occasion when it has been his custom to grant small boons to his servants and dependants exclusive of their fixed allowances, and crowds of people out of employment and in search of their daily bread, by his indefatigable attention and assistance, have been raised from the depth of obscurity to the height of respectability and comfort.

No other recommendation is required to the notice of this amiable Personage than that of knowledge, and private worth while on the other hand those of low or infamous character find no passport to his doors. Such is the integrity and uprightness with which he fills his Station, that the execution of his public duties is at all times considered of prior importance to the satisfying of his personal wishes; and in spite of occasional bodily infirmities, he never declines trouble for a moment.

In short, since the attempt is vain to count his numberless good qualities, we confine ourselves merely to stating the object of the present address, which is this:—

We the Inhabitants of the these Provinces who have universally participated in the benefits of his salutary regulations, and experienced the advantages of their protection, and especially, the Law Officers of the Suddur Deewanee and Nizamut Adalut who more particularly have long been the objects of his kindness and support, and thro' various depressions have been raised by him to respect among our equals, express but one desire; namely; That his Honour may ever continue to preside, as the ornament of the Bench, over the Judicial administration of these provinces: the firm supporter of the relations of good order, and the certain enemy of every disturber of the public peace.

Adverting however to the revolutions of time whose property it is to shake the ease and affect the prosperity of men, the fulfilment of this wish is plainly incompatible with its most uncertain movements.

We are willing therefore to rest satisfied with some small token of that estimable personage; That is, we desire to have prepared a likeness of him, to be set up in the Suddur Court Room, that it may continue as a memorial of him present and future; This may afford in some degree a source of consolation for the deep regret of us his sincere well-wishers, in his absence) as well as some satisfaction to those who will be interested about this most estimable character

A hope is indulged that by compliance with this request he will greatly honor his faithful Servants.—Hurkara.

Administrations to Estates.

Mr. John Foster, late of Malacca, Merchant, deceased—James Weir Hogg, Esq.

Mr. Patrick Carnegie Foster, late of Prince of Wales's Island, Mariner, deceased—James Weir Hogg, Esq.

Mr. John Jameson, late of Dalmoolah Factory, in the Zillah of Nuddea, deceased—Mr. George Meliss, of Kishnagar.

Captain Thomas Brown, late of Calcutta, Mariner, deceased—John Palmer, Esq.

Mr. Henry Imlach, Indigo Planter, deceased—John Palmer, Esq.

Mr. Patrick Stewart, late of Calcutta, Merchant and Agent, deceased—Mr. Roderick Robertson, of Calcutta, Merchant and Agent.

William Harding, Esq. late of Baraser, in the County of Warkick, deceased—Charles Harding, Esq.

Nautical Notices.

Yesterday evening accounts were received from Pooree, dated the 2d instant, stating that on the 1st, information reached that place, that a vessel dismasted, was lying at anchor in 6 fathoms of water, about six coss to the N. E. of the Black Pagoda, which proved to be the Arab Ship FYZEL CURREEM from India, totally dismasted, and lost her rudder (having struck upon Saugor Reef) in the late gale, also all her anchors and cables, excepting one bad one, by which she was riding. The Ship has 40 Arabian Passengers on board with Treasure to a considerable amount. The Ship is stated to be in a very precarious situation, and should it come on to blow from the Eastward, she would almost inevitably be driven on shore. One of the Pilot Vessels has been dispatched to the assistance of the FYZEL CURREEM.—Bankshall Circular, Nov. 12.

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**Shipping Arrivals.****CALCUTTA.**

Date	Names of Vessels	Flags	Commanders	From Whence	Left
Nov. 12	Luz	Portiz.	S. L. Ramos	Rio de Janeiro	Jun. 8
12	Ceres	British	H. B. Pridham	Madras	Oct. 17

**BOMBAY.**

Date	Names of Vessels	Flags	Commanders	From Whence	Left
Oct. 18	Seton	Arab	Meer Alley	Zanzibar	—
19	Bussorah	Merchant	British E. Hughes	Bussorah	April 14

**Shipping Departures.****BOMBAY.**

Date	Names of Vessels	Flags	Commanders	Destinations
Oct. 11	Lord Castle	British	J. G. Frith	Surat
17	Sylph	British	G. Middleton	Surat

**Stations of Vessels in the River.****CALCUTTA, NOVEMBER 12, 1822.**

*At Diamond Harbour.*—H. C. S. ASTELL,—Luz, (P.) inward-bound, remains,—CERES, passed up.

*Kedgerie.*—LA SEINE, (F.) on her way to Town.

*New Anchorage.*—H. C. SHIPS PRINCE REGENT, ASIA, DORSETSHIRE, WARREN HASTINGS, MARCHIONESS OF ELY, and WINCHELSEA.

**Marriages.**

On the 12th instant, at St. John's Cathedral, by the Reverend D. CORRIE, Mr. MICHAEL MIDDLEBITCH, to Miss VICTORIA ANNA RUTLER.

On the 9th instant, at St. John's Cathedral, by the Reverend J. PARSON, Mr. GILBERT SCOTT, to Miss MARGERY CHRISTINA GRANY.

At St. George's Church, Madras, on the 24th ultimo, by the Reverend W. THOMAS, Senior Chaplain, W. SCOTT, Esq. of the Firm of Messrs. BIRNBY and Co. to JESSY, eldest Daughter of Colonel FREESE, Acting Commandant of Artillery.

At St. Mary's Church, Madras, on the 25th ultimo, by the Reverend Mr. LEWIS, JAMES TRAILL, Esq. Assistant Surgeon, to MARIA, second Daughter of JOHN S. SHERMANN, Esq.

At Secunderabad, on the 6th ultimo, by the Reverend Mr. HARPER, Lieutenant SUTHERLAND, of His Majesty's 41st Regiment, to Miss ANNA TOWELL, Sister of Mr. Surgeon TOWELL, of the Madras Establishment.

**Births.**

At Gyal, on Friday the 8th instant, the Lady of J. R. BEST, of the Civil Service, of a Son.

At Dacca, on the 9th instant, the Lady of CHARLES CARY, Esq. Commercial Resident at Rungpore, of a still-born Daughter.

On the 3d instant, on her way from Fattyghur, the Lady of R. STEWART, Esq. of a Son.

On the 28th ultimo, at the Bhoonna Factory, in the District of Cawnpore, Mrs. MARIA BABONAU, of a Son.

At Bombay, on the 20th ultimo, the Lady of Doctor CONWELL, of that Establishment, of a Son.

**Death.**

At Agra, on the 25th ultimo, Ensign WILLIAM JACKSON, of the 2d Battalion 1st Regiment of Native Infantry, Son of JAMES JACKSON, Esq. Commander of the Honorable Company's Ship WILLIAM MONEY. He was a most promising young man, whose amiable disposition, shaviness of manners, and correctness of conduct endeared him to his brother Officers by whom his loss is deeply felt and regretted. He had arrived at Agra from Neemuch, on his way to the Presidency, when he was attacked by the fatal illness which carried him to a premature grave in the 19th year of his age.

**Erratum.**

In the letter signed A. B. in the JOURNAL of the 6th instant, page 75, on SQUARING THE CIRCLE, column 2, for "ab. 1.9313" read "ab. 1.9318."

Note ab. 1.9318  
cd. 1.1546

3.0864\*

\* This sum is equal to that on the other side.

**Deaths.**

On the 11th instant, MATHEW SMITH, Esq. of Howrah, aged 58 years and 9 months.

On the 10th instant, Mr. RICHARD BROOKS, Esq. of Lesby, near Brigg, in the County of Lincolnshire, aged 28 years and 5 months, deeply and severely lamented by his afflicted relations and friends.

On the 10th instant, Mr. A. M. V. S. SCHRAUT, aged 48 years and 11 months.

At Chowringhee, on the 7th instant, EMILY HENRIETTA, the infant Daughter of C. R. MARTIN, Esq. aged 13 months and 4 days.

At Monghyr, on the 4th instant, in the house of her Brother, Miss MARGARET TYTLER, only Daughter of the late H. W. TYTLER, M. D. The accomplishments of this Lady were such, as are rarely attained by individuals of her sex, even in the present age. She was perfectly Mistress of the French and Italian Languages and possessed very considerable knowledge both of Latin and Greek; to these she added a considerable acquaintance with Spanish and German, and since her arrival in India, which took place in 1812, had applied herself, with much success, to the study of the Oriental Tongues: She bore a long, distressing, and painful illness with exemplary patience and resignation, and died recommending herself, with sincere fervency, to the mercy of her Heavenly Father, through the Merits of her Saviour. A firm confidence in these merits, is the only consolation capable of supporting a widowed and sorrowing Mother under this most afflicting trial.

Sad were the loss loved Sister, and each friend  
For thee that breathed the oft repeated prayer,  
O'er thy pale cheek's worn lineaments would bend  
In hopeless and incurable despair.

Were not each hand that sooth'd thy sad distress,  
Stayed thy faint strength, and calmed thy labouring sigh,  
Soon like thyself its own last couch to press,  
And soon loved Sister like thyself to die.

Our sands how few! our shadow days how fleet!  
We too must soon life's gaudy hopes resign,  
Soon shall our throbbing pulses cease to beat,  
And soon our limbs shall be as cold as thine.

As on time's rolling orbs incessant fly,  
Perish our hopes, our fading pleasures wane:  
Death, cruel spoiler! tears each tender tie,  
And each new day inflicts a newer pain.

Aid our dim sighted faith, Almighty GOD!  
Each dream of earth's delusions to repel  
And fit our wavering hearts on thine abode,  
Where pleasures perfect and eternal dwell.

No sorrow there, no sickness shall appear,  
No death, no evils, ever there be found,  
A Saviour's hands shall wipe off every tear,  
And GOD himself shall cure each earthly wound.

Long severed Friends in joy shall live once more,  
To bind anew the ties that Death had riven,  
And they who loved on transient earth before,  
Shall meet to love eternally in Heaven.

On the 9th instant, in the 28th year of his age, the Reverend W. H. BANKHEAD, a Missionary, from the London Missionary Society, and lately attached to the Union Chapel. This promising young man in attending upon the sick bed of the late lamented Reverend Mr. KEITH, was soon after confined to his bed of the Fever, and in 9 days he terminated his earthly career.

Far from this world of toil and strife,  
He's present with the Lord;  
The labours of his mortal life,  
End in a large reward.

Reader, set thy earthly house in order, and prepare to meet thy God.

On the 20th ultimo, GERALD WELLESLEY, the infant Son of Captain J. CAULFIELD, aged 6 months.

At Hyderabad, on the 16th ultimo, the infant Son of Captain IVIE CAMPBELL.

At Fort William, on the 18th ultimo, after a lingering illness of three months, which he bore with Christian patience, Mr. JOHN FREDERICK, of the Honorable Company's Pension Establishment, aged 50 years; he has left a disconsolate wife, 5 children, and a numerous circle of friends to lament his irreparable loss.

At Pursewankum, on the 23d ultimo, Mrs. HANNAH MATT, by a short but painful illness of a fortnight, after the delivery of her first Son, in the 26th year of her age, the gentle address, and affable disposition of this female, endeared her, to her disconsolate husband, and a large circle of her relations and friends.